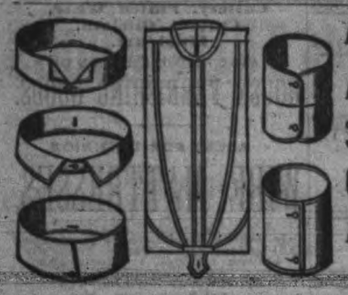
The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887. No. 123



A Good Pair Linen Cuffs, 25c

A Good Pair Celluloid do., 50c

3 Good Linen Collars, - 50c

Celluloid Collars, 25c each

A Good Linen Front White Shirt, with Band or Cuffs, $1

A. GILMORE,

Clothier and Hatter, - Johnson Street.

A CASE OF

BROADWAY VESTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

LEASK & MORRISON'S, THE LEADING TAILORS.

☞ CALL EARLY THE CHOICEST PATTERNS.

For the Newest Goods,
For Assortment,
For Quality,
For Latest Styles,
For Low Prices,

THE B.C. BOOT & SHOE STORE

HAS NO EQUAL IN THE PROVINCE.

CALL and JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

POST OFFICE BOX 34. H. MANSELL, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Persons, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for cents, and one week (six times) for 25 cents; and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the first week; two cents will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $3 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A gentle horse, about 8 years old, 15 hands, 1000 lbs. weight, guaranteed sound, and no tricks; suitable for a lady to handle under saddle or harness. Send particulars, and lowest cash price, to P. O. Box 32, New Westminster, B. C. jel 2w

WANTED—A strong servant for the Protestant Orphan Home. Apply to Mrs. Cridge, Marifield, James Bay, between 9 a. m. and 12 noon. june1-tf

WANTED.—A Lady wishes a position as housekeeper in small family. Address "G. L." TIMES Office. june 1-6t

WANTED.—By an experienced woman, a situation to do cooking and housework in a private family. Address "Cook and Housework," TIMES office. jel 2t

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE Co., 45 and 47 Front Street East, Toronto get on the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Finish. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Rowdy, 47 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

LOST.

LOST.—A Parrot; red breast, slate colored on back. Any information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded by applying at the Boomerang, Langley street. jel 2t

TO RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A well furnished room, with or without board, on Superior street, James Bay. Apply at premises, third door west of Bird Cage walk. jun 2-6t

TO RENT.—A small furnished house, quite in the country, with garden, about half-hour's walk from P. O. Use of stable if required. Apply to Messrs Lowenberg, Harris & Co. may18.

FOR RENT.—A Restaurant, and 15 rooms, doing a good business in connection with a Hotel; a good chance for a man and wife who thoroughly understand the business. For particulars apply at this office. may

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, A WELL PAYing retail business in prominent location. Address all communications to R. L. GULLINE & Co. may31-6t P. O. Box 654, City.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The Store on Government street, third south of Trounce Alley, occupied by Brown & White as a Dry Goods Store; also, Rooms over the Albion House suitable for Offices or Sample Rooms. Apply to BROWN & WHITE. may31 tf

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade, centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Beacon-hill Roadside, about 20 minutes' walk from Post Office. Price $3,200. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Government street, Victoria, or to T. D. LINDSAY, Galiano Island. may2 DAW

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent quality, are unsurpassed in the Province. P. O. 683 YATES STREET. febtmly

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary. sep 1-tp

AT THE

Argyle House

YOU CAN BUY

A Good Coraline Corset in Gold or Red for 75c.

A Good Coraline Corset in Drab for $1.

A Good French Corset, Modelled Shape, for $1.25.

A Good Coiled Wire Corset, Side Spring, Warranted, for $1.25.

A Good Steam Moulded Corset, Modelled after the Patent Roman, for $1.50.

A full line of the P. D. Corsets.

Another line of those Handsome Lawns, Linen finish, at 10 cents.

A Choice Line of Check Prints, Fast Colors, in Summer Silk Styles, at 12½ cents.

Men's Merino Finish Undershirts and Pants, in Drab, at 65 cts.

A New Lot of Sox, Ties, Braces, Collars & Cuffs.

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET

may29 1m D&W

Delta Stock Yard,

LADNER'S LANDING.

NOTICE OF SALE OF

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 1 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.

Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. jy2 2 W

NEW TO-DAY.

G. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE

RealEstateSale

Victoria City.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

JOSEPH GOEFZ vs. LOO CHOCK FAN, and LOO CHEW FAN, Trading as Kwong Lee & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made herein, and dated the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1887, with the approbation of the Honorable Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, there will be sold by Public Auction at my Salesrooms, Fort and Langley streets, Victoria,

On Thursday, the 9th of JUNE,

A. D. 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in 7 Lots, all the right, title, equity of redemption, and all other the interests of the defendants or either of them in the following freehold and leasehold property:—

VICTORIA CITY.

LOT ONE.

Lot 415 and westerly ½ of Lot 414, on south side of Fisguard street, 80x120, with two wooden buildings that rent for $30 per month.

LOT TWO.

The whole of that freehold property known as Lot 438 on the north side of Cormorant Street, and the westerly portion of Lots 439, 80 by 120. There are four first-class two storey brick buildings erected on these lots, the two eastern buildings are leased for a term of ten years from September 18, 1884 at a rental of $120 per month, the third store is also leased for 10 years and returns $29 per month until 18th September 1887, after which date the rental will be $50 per month, for the balance of the lease 7 years; the other portions of this block are rented at $63 per month, in other words the rents from the block yield $214.17 per month until the 18th September, 1887 after which date the rents will yield $263 per month.

LOT THREE.

The eastern half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, having a frontage of 30feet by 173 feet 6 inches, along the eastern boundary. On this lot is erected a two story brick building with cellar 24-1x34-4, with a lot of wooden buildings in the rear.

LOT FOUR.

The westerly half of Lot 532, on south side of Cormorant street, 30x181-8, with the right to use the wall of the brick building on the west side of this lot as a party wall; there is a wooden building in the rear of this lot.

LOT FIVE.

Lots 586, 587, 588 and West half of Lot 589, fronting on north side of Cormorant st., 60 x 120 each; these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements, also Lots 596, 597, 598, 595, 594, fronting on south side of Fisguard street, these lots are covered with wooden stores and tenements; on Lots 595 and 597 there is a large Chinese Opera House 95x40; all these lots are 60x 120. The above property has returned an average rental of $6,920 per annum for the past nineteen months.

LOT SIX.

Lots 584, 585, corner of Government and Cormorant streets, with Brick Buildings occupied by Bow Yuen & Co. and others, on a favorable lease; also, Lots 600, 601, unimproved, corner of Government and Fisguard streets.

These four Lots are leased for a term of thirty years from Mr. Oliver at $250 per month. About 25 years of said term unexpired.

LOT SEVEN.

Lot 599 on Fisguard street, with building thereon, is leased property from the estate of J. P. Davies, at $42.50 per month for 20 years.

Catalogues and Maps will be issued prior to day of sale.

The incumbrancers over Lots subject to incumbrances having consented to the sale, the Lots will be sold clear of incumbrances.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the Auctioneer, or of Eberts & Taylor, Langley street, Victoria, Solicitors; or of James Charles Prevost, the Receiver appointed herein.

GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

ju 3

SUMMER GOODS.

STRAW HATS,

15 Cents to $1.50 each.

Linen Hats and Helmets.	Celluloid Collars & Cuffs.
Gauze Underwear.	Alpaca and Linen Coats.
Regatta Shirts.	Serge and Flannel Suits.
Calico Ties, 5 cents each.	&c., &c.
Bathing Tights,	

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Mechanics' Cash Store

48 JOHNSON STREET.

may14

TRAINED NURSES.

TWO HOSPITAL TRAINED "SISTERS" ARE now in this city and prepared to

Nurse All Kinds of Cases, Medical, Surgical, Mental and Midwifery.

Charges will be suited to the means of the persons requiring their services.

Address the NURSES SISTERS, P. O. Victoria. my31 1m

A TRIP TO THE YUKON.

Accurate Information of the Route, Distances, &c.,

As Collected by a Miner Who was There.

(Written for THE TIMES.)

To the miners and prospectors about to start for the Yukon river and its tributaries, my advice would be: Be sure you are in good health, so as to be able to paddle a canoe, cross a rough and rugged range of mountains, sometimes with a pack of a hundred pounds; be able to saw lumber to build a boat, and row and pole it; haul a sleigh with from two to five hundred pounds of provisions, take from a week to three weeks' provision, tools, blankets, etc., on your back, and fight mosquitoes, flies, etc., at the same time. A man in possession of these qualities, and money enough to buy an outfit, will have no trouble in prospecting on the waters of the Yukon.

HOW TO GET THERE.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers make tri-monthly trips from Portland and Puget Sound, (connecting with steamers from San Francisco) to Fort Wrangel, Juneau and Sitka, but the principal supply point is Juneau, as that is the great mining centre at present. At that point everything needed for the trip in the line of supplies, tools, sleighs, etc., can be purchased at reasonable rates, viz., a slight advance on San Francisco prices.

JUNEAU

is a town of about six hundred inhabitants and was named after one of the discoverers of gold in this district, and the district was named after his partner, Harris. They were outfitted at Sitka in 1880, by a mining engineer, Mr. George E. Piltz, then superintendent of the Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company and were piloted into what is now known as Silver Bow Basin by an Indian. They there found very rich float quartz, which they traced up and discovered the rich lodes situated in the above basin. They also discovered the placer diggings, that have been worked so profitably for the last five years. These placers will last for many more years to come, employing quite a number of white miners, and many Indians, who are preferred by the placer miners to the Chinese. It was owing to the perseverance of the placer miners that the

RICH QUARTZ MINES

of Southeastern Alaska were developed, as the surface was stripped by ground sluicing, hydraulicing, ditching, etc. The Treadwell mine, on Douglas Island, was revealed in this way by a man named Mike Powers digging a ditch to convey water to his placer claim that included the surface of the Treadwell, or Paris, lode, and the adjacent placer ground. The traveler will find good accommodations at Juneau, as there are three first-class hotels, and if he is thirsty he will find no trouble in getting refreshments, although the sale, importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors is strictly (?) prohibited. If he is religiously inclined there are two churches, Catholic and Presbyterian. If he is sick, there is a hospital kept by the good Sisters of Charity. If he wants to "tip the light fantastic," there are two dance houses run nightly (Sundays not excepted) on Christian principles, and a theatrical exhibition once a week. There are no street cars, electric light or telephone as yet.

DOUGLAS ISLAND

is about sixteen miles long and about from two to five miles in width, and there are quartz locations nearly the whole length and breadth of it. Some of the most celebrated locations are the Treadwell, or Paris, mine, Bears Nest, Mexican, Tennessee, the Mammoth, Commodore, Admiral, Hattie Pearle and Pinta locations, and many others too numerous to mention. By quartz experts this island is supposed to be worth more by many times than the United States paid to Russia for Alaska. It is divided from Juneau and the mainland by a beautiful sheet of water named Gastineaux Channel. After seeing Juneau and Douglas Island, the prospector will begin to think of his

TRIP TO THE YUKON,

his supplies, transportation, etc. If he starts from Juneau on or about the 1st of March he will require the following articles: Two hundred and fifty pounds of flour, 100 pounds bacon, some lard, 100 pounds beans, 50 pounds sugar, five pounds tea, 10 pounds coffee, dried fruit, rice, oatmeal, salt, pepper, yeast powders, gum boots, rocker iron, matches, sleigh and rope, quicksilver, medicines, copper plate, cyanide of potassium, handsaw, plane, axe, pick, shovel and gold pan, whipsaw and files, pitch and oakum, nails, mosquito bar, and last though not least, tobacco. Men can go in parties of three and four, and in that way they will require less tools, blankets, tents, etc. One man's outfit for the season will amount to about six or seven hundred pounds, and it will cost him from eight to twenty dollars to get it transported from Juneau to the head of Chilcoot Inlet, a distance of eighty or ninety miles, in Indian canoes or other conveyance.

FROM THE HEAD OF THE INLET

to the head of navigation on the Yukon, a distance of thirty miles, his provisions have to be packed by himself or he must hire Indians and pay them from ten to fifteen dollars per hundred pounds. If he starts early in March he can use his sleigh probably for a distance of two hundred miles or more; if as late as April he may have to build his boat on the first or second lake. The highest altitude attained in crossing the coast range is about 4400 feet. On the eastern slope, the mountain sides are thickly covered with timber within three or four miles of the summit, and the ascent is gradual, except the last mile or two. From the summit the scenery is grand and sublime, but a prospector hasn't time to take it in, as he is in a hurry to get into camp to the more attractive picture of a good fire and a mess of beans and beans. The first timber on the eastern slope is about six miles from the summit, and it is scrubby and small, but in a mile or two farther down timber for fire-wood is found in abundance. The first lake is named

THAKHESH.

(I give the Indian and pioneer names of places, as they were all named previous to Lieutenant Schwatka's expedition) named after the tribe of Indians inhabiting that country. This lake is about six miles long, and from one to two miles wide (Schwatka named it Lake Linderman); at the foot of this lake is a portage of about a mile, as the water running from this to the next lake is not navigable on account of rocks. The next lake is called by the Indians Skincanoe Lake, as the Chilcat Indians had frames "cached" along this lake that they cover with moose and Cariboo skins, that conveyed them to the camps of the interior Indians, when they traded calico and other commodities for furs, skins, etc. This lake (named by Schwatka Lake Bennett) is about thirty miles long, and from two to five miles wide. There are some patches of good timber on both sides of this lake for local building purposes. There has been some gold found on three creeks on the right hand side putting into this lake, about half way down. At the foot it narrows into about a half a mile in width, and runs through a low rolling country for about ten miles. In the immediate vicinity of this narrow lake, or wide river, it is called by the Indians

THE MOOSE COUNTRY,

as it is much frequented by that animal in the winter season. The next lake is called by the Indians Takou, as it is traveled by the tribe of Indians of that name, who came in from the coast to trade with the Stick or Thakeesh tribe. This lake is about sixty or seventy-five miles long and from six to ten wide, but parties going from Chilcoot only travel about twenty miles on the corner end of the lake. One arm of this lake extends about thirty miles into the coast range; it is called by miners the Windy Arm, as the south-east winds from the coast appear to blow more through that gap than any other place. After leaving Takou Lake it narrows into a river for a distance of six or seven miles. Here the Indians have a log house where the Coast Indians and the interior tribes sometimes come to trade. The next lake is called Mud Lake by the miners and is about eighteen miles long and five or six in width, (by Schwatka it is called Lake Marsh). At the foot of the lake, on the right hand side, there is another Indian trading post. From this post there is a trail to

A SALMON FISHERY

about twenty-five miles distant in an easterly direction, and from thence the trail continues until it strikes a river called the Hotalinka, distant about sixty miles. From the foot of Mud Lake begins the river, and it is nice, smooth water to run till you get to the canyon, a distance of about thirty miles. The "country rock" from the coast to this place is granite, slate and limestone, granite predominating. The country along the lakes and rivers is pretty well timbered with black pine, spruce, some birch, cottonwood and alder. The lakes are well stocked with fish, such as lake trout, weighing from two to twenty pounds, white fish, ling grayling, suckers and pike. A small gill net would be a handy thing to have along. At the canyon the rock is basaltic, and the surrounding country has a volcanic appearance.

(Concluded to-morrow.)

ALBERNI'S REQUIREMENTS.

Dangers of Isolation—Work Needed—Steam Service, &c.

ALBERNI, May 30.—The cold and unseasonable weather of April and beginning of May came to a somewhat abrupt termination, and has been succeeded by warm, genial days and clear, cloudless skies. There has been only a slight shower of rain during the last three weeks.

PLANTING

is nearly finished, and the seed in most cases has been put in soil in good condition to receive it. The settlers are now ready to engage in any works of a public character which may be undertaken, and are anxiously waiting to hear that the

ROADS AND BRIDGES,

petitioned for last winter, and for the construction of which the government appropriated several thousand dollars, are about to be commenced. It seems a great hardship that such works should ever be deferred until late in the season. In the meantime there are men residing in the place eager to earn money in that way, and who, if a beginning should not be made soon, will be obliged, at great inconvenience and expense,

TO GO ELSEWHERE

in quest of employment. They cannot afford as yet to remain steadily on their claims a whole year. Consequently, government work, unless commenced at once, will have to be performed to some extent at least by strangers. Besides, early in the season, when the days are long, and the weather favorable, road work can be done to much greater advantage; whereas, when it is postponed to the end of summer and autumn the roads have not got settled down into good passable condition, when the fall rains set in, thereby neutralizing much of the improvement effected. Some

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES

have come in this season, but the want of regular steamboat service prevents us from receiving that share of new-comers into the province which we should otherwise have. Immigrants on arriving at Victoria and other points cannot find out when a steamer may leave for Alberni, and as the distance from Nanaimo to this place by the road is upwards of 50 miles, they are naturally induced to seek

MORE CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE

locations. This drawback greatly retards the settlement of this desirable district, and, if it exists much longer, it will seriously affect its prosperity. A petition was got up two months since, which of course all the settlers readily signed, praying the government to grant a subsidy to secure stated steamboat service. The petition was forwarded to the proper quarter, its receipt duly acknowledged, and a promise given that it would receive early consideration. But as yet nothing has come out of it. Our

ISOLATION IS SO COMPLETE,

the difficulty of coming in and going out so great, that it is much feared that unless something is done soon to remove the existing disadvantage of comparative inaccessibility, not only shall we in future receive few additions to our population but we shall be in danger of losing some of the most desirable settlers we now have. SETTLER.

The Place for Bargains.

J. Bell has just opened, in addition to his well assorted stock of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, a complete line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, and Bar Glasses, the finest ever offered in the country, at remarkably low prices, having arrived before the advance in freight rates.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up the prayers to be used at the jubilee services, and they have received the approval of Her Majesty. "So," said a lay member of Convocation, "the Queen of earth sits in judgment upon the loyal supplications of her subjects to the King of Heaven."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Evictions Still Continue in Ireland.

Big Financial Deal—The Australian Premier.

CABLE NEWS.

AGREES WITH DE LESSEPS.

LONDON, June 3.—The Academy of Science at Paris has pronounced in favor of an objection of DeLesseps to the using of locks in the Panama Canal.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

It is considered certain that Germany and Austria will take no action regarding the Czar's ukase restricting the rights of foreigners in Russia.

MEETING OF EMPEROR.

LONDON, June 3.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna asserts that the Emperors Francis Joseph and William are certain to meet at Gastein this year.

THE POPE AND THE JUBILEE.

ROME, June 3.—The Pope has finally decided that Cardinal Dirende shall represent the Vatican during the Queen's Jubilee celebration in London.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

LONDON, June 3.—Count Karolye Lanstrodd, Hungarian ambassador here, denies that he will retire from the embassy after the Queen's jubilee celebration as reported.

RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

TORONTO, June 3.—A council of the Toronto Board of Trade has decided to call another meeting of the Board to further discuss the question of reciprocity with the United States.

STRIKING MINERS.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—Four thousand miners in Borineag district, who had returned to work, have again gone out on strike.

THE PARIS HORROR.

PARIS, June 3.—*La France* says: "The police authorities are keeping from the public the actual number of deaths resulting from the Opera Comique fire." "Many bodies," it says, "have been taken from the ruins at various times and removed to a morgue unknown to the people." *La France* estimates the number of lives lost by the fire at over 200. Madame Blondel, a lady who was in the theatre when the fire broke out, has just died from the effects of nervous fright experienced in her escape from the burning building.

GREAT FINANCIAL DEAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The Moscow *Gazette* announces that a secret negotiation has been going on between the Russian Minister of Finance and a syndicate of European bankers headed by the Rothschilds, which has resulted in an agreement for the conversion of Russian credit financier mutual fives into securities bearing 4½ per cent. This says the *Gazette* is a prelude to a similar conversion of all Russian debt. The Rothchilds for 19 years past have steadily refused to enter into any dealings with the Russian Government. The *Gazette* is jubilant over the result of the negotiations.

EVICTIONS CONTINUE.

DUBLIN, June 3.—Evictions at Bodyke continue. Tenants are offering all the opposition in their power to the sheriff and his guard of police and troops, and find various means to seriously annoy the officers. In some of the houses from which occupants were to be evicted cayenne pepper was burned, the fumes of which nearly choked the bailiff. Boiling water was also thrown upon the evicting forces at two houses where evictions were effected. Collisions occurred between the police and the people and a number of arrests were made.

OPINIONS ON IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, June 3.—Circulars were sent to one thousand members of the Wesleyan Church asking their opinions on the government's Irish Coercion bill. A considerable number of those who received the circular condemn the measure. Of the minority a large number condemn the proposed measure, but refuse to sign a petition against it on the ground that they do not approve, as members of a church, of meddling with politics.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Sir Samuel W. Griffiths, Prime Minister of Queensland, is in the city *en route* home from London. Speaking of the result of the Intercolonial Conference at London he said the naval defences of Australia are to be increased. The present naval squadron is still to be maintained by imperial contribution, while new vessels to be added are to be maintained by contributions from the Australian colonies. When this is accomplished it will make the Imperial power on the high seas in that part of the world impregnable. Another thing agreed on is to annex New Guinea. It has all along been under British protectorate. It is now virtually becoming a colony, Queensland and other Australian Colonies to bear the government expenses, share and share alike. Sir Samuel said the question of Chinese labor was now the chief political topic in Queensland. He and other members of the Liberal party were opposing the coming of Chinese, while rich sugar planters insisted on allowing them to come in. Sir Samuel and wife departed on the Australian steamer to-day.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A special from Ottawa to the *Tribune* says the government regret the complications which have arisen out of a misunderstanding over the fisheries, and have come to the conclusion to recommend that a committee be appointed to meet a committee of the United States government and debate the whole question with a view to arrange a treaty on terms similar to those contained in the treaty of Washington.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, June 3.—General Newton, a leading lawyer, and since the war a most prominent Democrat in the state, died last night. He commanded the Arkansas forces during the Brooks-Baxter war of 1874 and was the chief spirit of the element of that triumph.

COMING NORTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Dispatches from Virginia City, Nevada, Murphys, Chico, North San Juan, Downieville, Truckee, Amador and Marysville, Cals. state severe shocks of earthquake occurred this morning. The vibrations lasted from four to thirty seconds.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 3.—The synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church of America, in session here, have adopted a resolution declaring that a violation of the Sabbath by the P. O. Department is one of the great sins of the government, as well as one of the greatest causes of Sabbath desecration throughout the whole commonwealth, and calling upon organizations of all Evangelical bodies in the United States to combine in order to secure an entire abolition of whatever in the Post Office Department is in violation of Sabbath law.

FATAL RESULTS.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 3.—Great consternation prevails in this city on account of a panic on Wednesday last in a cathedral, in which three children and two women were killed and 60 persons injured. That such a calamity could occur is astounding as the cathedral is a massive stone structure with three broad exits and no chairs or benches to prevent egress. The building is absolutely fire proof and the fire was so insignificant that had the inmates not lost their presence of mind they could all have made their escape.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The price of coal in San Francisco is steadily advancing. N. S. Wales is selling at $7.50, Cardiff and Liverpool at $8.

Parnell has returned to London much improved in health.

The Hanlan-Beach match is a positive assurance. The stakes have been deposited.

The Queen, in commemoration of her jubilee, will order the release of all military prisoners for petty offences.

Queen Kapiolani arrived in London yesterday. She was received with a royal salute.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will visit Dublin on the 27th inst.

Editor O'Brien has reached New York on his way back to Ireland.

Hanlan and Gaudaur are to row another race on the 23rd July. Stakes are $1,000 a side, but may be raised to $2,500 if Hanlan declares.

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler is dying.

Gladstone is in Wales, where he is to deliver several addresses in favor of Irish Home Rule.

A San Francisco dispatch says that it is expected the Abyssinia will make the trip from Yokohama to Vancouver in 13 days.

NANAIMO RELIEF FUND.

COLLECTIONS AT TIMES OFFICE.

Amount acknowledged	$751 50
Cash	2 50

The following sums have been collected at the Caledonia saloon:

James Daley	10 00
David Lawson	2 00
Joseph Billiard	5 00
August Borde	5 00
	$776 00

MARINE.

The bark George left the Royal Roads this morning laden with lumber for Tein Tain, China. Her owner, Capt. Grant, did not go on this trip; she is in command of Capt. Townsend.

The Pacific Slope was towed to Moodyville this morning where she will load lumber for Sydney, N. S. W.

The Weekly Times.

This popular and weekly journal still maintains the lead in the van of journalism in British Columbia. The current number is most replete with local, provincial, Dominion and foreign news. The WEEKLY TIMES is a complete retrospect of the world's happenings for the week. Special and Associated Press dispatches are received up to the hour of going to press from all parts of the world. It is carefully and judiciously edited; its selections made with care and a regard to the family circle. To parties residing outside of the province, desirous of obtaining information regarding British Columbia, the WEEKLY TIMES is specially valuable, as its utterances on matters provincial can be relied upon as being correct. It is the best present that can be sent to a friend at a distance. Only $2 a year to all parts of the Dominion, Great Britain, and Ireland, as well as the United States.

Before the Beak.

His Worship Mayor Fell, J. H. Todd, and T. Shotbolt, J.Ps., wielded the pickled rod of justice in the Police Court this morning.

Jenny, of the Nutinat tribe, who appeared in the dock with a lap dog, had appropriated a shawl, the property of another klootchman, and was given one month at hard labor as an inducement not to do it again.

Li Chung, accused by the sanitary officer of prosecuting his swill-carrying business during the restricted hours, pleaded guilty, and was fined $5.

Cabinet Representation.

Hon. Mr. Abbott, the government's new Senatorial leader, is reported to have replied to an inquiry of a British Columbia Senator, that population and revenue were no arguments in favor of cabinet representation. He probably imagines that brains and statesmanship in the individual are of more account that money and people in the province, and perhaps he is right. At least we will not dispute the point with him just now; we prefer that the erudite Noah should grapple with the difficulty.

Another Floating Palace.

Plans are being prepared for a new screw steel steamer for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company. The new steamer will be of modern construction. Her tonnage will be in the neighborhood of 1500 tons register. Throughout her appointments will be of the most elegant description. It is not yet known whether she will be built in the United States or in Britain. When afloat in these waters she will be indeed a palace ploughing the waters of the great deep.

In War Paint.

It is proposed to dispatch one of the Songish Indians to inform the tribes along the coast of the jubilee celebration and to invite them to come with their canoes in war paint and feathers, and take part in the proceedings on regatta day.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Driard: Alex Fraser, London, Ont; S C Mathews, Montreal; Charles Butler, Seattle; Wm H Merritt, Toronto; Les Barnes, Kelso; Eugene L Kohlberg, San Francisco.

At the Dominion: Messrs. Hall and Coate, of Victoria.

— Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps at Jackson & Co.'s.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for	25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for	$10 00
" " Six months	5 50
" " Three months	3 00
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum	10 00

Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid	$2 00
Six months, " "	1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Lm'd, Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

McNAMEE AND FRIENDS.

In Thursday morning's *Colonist* there appeared a telegram from Ottawa, about the proceedings of the special committee of the House of Commons on the McNAMEE "claims." Of this committee, Mr. NOAH SHAKESPEARE, M.P., is chairman. The telegram said:

"McNamee said he had been harassed and almost driven to desperation with regard to this matter. The confiscation of the deposit by the British Columbia Government was the worst feature of the matter. It was understood that the amount was to remain in the bank, McNamee drawing interest, but within three months Premier Walkem withdrew the whole amount to pay the salaries of the local officials."

The *Colonist* devotes an editorial to the subject, and out-McNAMEES McNAMEE in its zeal and extravagance of statements. Although not in direct language, our contemporary by implication asserts that the WALKEM Government declared the $10,000 deposit of McNAMEE forfeited. Both McNAMEE and his organ are wrong, and both are consciously stating what they know to be untrue. The $10,000 deposit, with accrued interest (amounting to $1712) was taken over and paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the province by the SMITHE-ROBSON Government during the fiscal year ending June, 1884. Up to that time the amount was carried on the books as a liability. It was, of course, contended by the WALKEM-BEAVEN Government as well as by the SMITHE-ROBSON Government, that McNAMEE had forfeited his deposit, but it was the latter government that declared it forfeited. The *Colonist*, with that scandalous disregard for veracity and fair play towards a political opponent which has always characterised its utterances, tries to fasten the blame on the WALKEM Government. There never was any doubt with either political party here that McNAMEE's money was legally and properly forfeited, and whatever redress he may expect from the Dominion government, it is quite clear that he has no claim against this province. In assuming possession of the drydock, the Dominion took with it all the responsibilities and claims which were then in existence or might thereafter arise, and it is too late in the day to hold British Columbia accountable. The "claim" may or may not be a just one in either law or equity, but neither law or equity will settle it. Political considerations and party exigencies require that McNAMEE should get a *solatium* of some kind, and that enterprising patriot may be depended upon to keep hammering away, with the assistance of SHAKESPEARE, the *Colonist* and others, until he succeeds in pocketing the "swag."

THE CHINESE STEAMERS.

A remarkably brilliant idea has entered the cerebellum of one of the writers on the *Colonist*. The first China steamer is now on the way from Hongkong to Victoria and Vancouver, forming, as it is confidently believed, the initial trip of a regular line of powerful trans-Pacific steamers, which will arrive and depart from our shores once a week in the near future. In the City Council and in the Local Legislature, resolutions have been passed on this momentous question, and the authorities at Ottawa and in London have been asked, in view of granting subsidies, to stipulate that these vessels must call at Victoria. There are, of course, many and good reasons why they should call at this city. Victoria is the chief commercial city of the North Pacific; a large proportion of the trade of British Columbia is transacted here; our merchants are the only importers in the province; our port is the first one to be reached after the long ocean voyage; Esquimalt harbor is the safest inside of Fuca Straits; and Esquimalt will undoubtedly be the coaling station for the China vessels. But these considerations, with all the others which might be cited, are ignored by the sapient scribe who ventilates his verbosity in the columns of our morning friend. "They must call," he screaches, because Victoria is the only port in Canada on the Pacific *where Chinamen can be landed*. "They must call" to land their Mongolians and the authorities of this city are advised to be on the alert and see that the Pacific steamers call where there is an official interpreter! Truly, greater than a Daniel has come to judgment, and he sits somewhere in an editorial chair in our contemporary's office. Victoria must have its pound of Chinese flesh! But what a pitiable position to place ourselves in—thus to admit that the only possible object the steamers can have in calling at Victoria is to unload her Chinese passengers. And this comes from a friend of Victoria!

A DECIDED CONTRAST.

A writer in a late issue of *Chamber's Journal*, who evidently has had considerable experience of frontier life in the United States as well as in Canada, under the heading of "How Colonies are Founded" furnishes a tale which is not without a moral. He takes for his text the account in Martin Chuzzlewit," of the flourishing city of Eden, whose realities so effectively tested the extraordinary endurance of Mr. MARK SAPLEY, and his wonderful power of appearing jolly under the most adverse circumstances. The writer follows the career of the emigrant from the time he leaves the shores of "Old England" until he reaches America where he strikes out for a piece of land. Regardless of European prejudices and peculiar notions the new arrival on securing his lot arranges for the establishment of a saw mill. Then follow the erection of minor buildings, which in due course give place to those of a more stately character, forming the nucleus of a thriving city. This progress is traced by the writer, stage by stage, from log hut with bark roof, to a neat frame house; from a population of two or three struggling families to a busy, little community, with its churches, its schools, its lawyers and doctors, its hotels and stores; and so on until the hamlet becomes a village, the village a town and then by a sudden leap assumes western metropolitan dimensions. "This" the writer says, as he closes his interesting paper, "is no fancy sketch." The cities of Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, San Francisco, Toronto, Winnipeg and other points are given as instances corroborative of his pen picture.

The article undoubtedly has been written to draw attention to western hemisphere life. He does not devote much attention to Canada, or Canadian affairs generally. He points out, however, that if in the past colonies were thus founded and grew up in the Western States, a similar movement has begun in Western Canada and if England does her duty, it may be as rapid and even more solid than that of the region to the south of us. What has been the history on the other side of the line will also by the history on ours, with a difference, however, which for Great Britain is of the utmost importance. Whereas, the settlers who go there lose their nationality and, in some cases, even, become unfriendly to their native land, those that make homes for themselves in Canada remain what they were before, attached to their country and loyal to their sovereign. Even now, he concludes, a new and prosperous England is taking root in the great Canadian West, and if only the right sort of men go there in the right spirit, their industry and perseverance are sure to succeed. He might have added that immigrants to Canada have not to face such disappointments and certainly not deliberate deception as made early experience of Eden so extremely un-Eden like to those who underwent the trial.

A CHANCE FOR AN INVENTIVE GENIUS.

It is well known that BELL, EDISON, and a few other improvers of the telephone, and manipulators of electricity, have realized handsome fortunes out of land telephones. The belief, however, is general that there is still a greater future awaiting the inventor of a telephone system that will prove workable under the mighty deep. Edison spent last winter in Florida and other Southern States, and whilst there devoted a good deal of his time to experimenting on telegraphing and telephoning by sea. The experiments were regarded as partially successful only. That coast afforded him every opportunity to fully test his conceptions. He had calm shallow water to operate in. By that gentleman and others it is now believed that the time will come—and that sooner than many anticipate—when vessels at sea can talk to each other at a distance of twenty miles. Writing on the subject a New York contemporary says that talking will be done by means of dots and signs, and that anybody can understand them. Before telephoning under the water can be effectively accomplished according to EDISON's idea, some one will have to make a discovery, as it is almost impossible to talk 20 miles by sea now. A man cannot converse over a wire from Broadway, New York, to Coney Island, a few miles off, and he heard with distinctness. It now requires all the electrician's skill to make even that connection. The difficulty squares itself in making connection by sea. If it required a certain amount of skill to get up telephonic communication between New York and Coney Island, say twenty miles, it would require the square of that skill to get it up on another twenty miles, so that it would be about one million times as difficult to talk from America to Europe as from New York to Coney Island. The cause of the difficulty is on account of the great induction. The wires stretched across the country are not near the earth. There is an induction between the wire and the earth, and the nearer the wire is to the earth the greater the induction. The wires that go across the ocean are very near the earth, causing great induction. Thus it is apparent that the man who can devise some means to remove these, at present, overwhelming difficulties in the way of telephoning at sea, will be able to make a fortune perhaps not second in dimensions to those which BELL and EDISON have pocketed out of their remarkable inventions.

"The City of London Directory" shows that no fewer than 105 newspapers and periodicals have offices actually in Fleet street, wherein are 193 houses, and the number of other offices near—not included in this enumeration—would almost surpass belief.

The Outlook for Short-horn Breeding.

The *Mark Lane Express* of a recent date has the following editorial on the universal Short-horn in England, where there are so many ancient breeds of cattle vieing for the supremacy: "It would indeed have been strange had the breeding of pedigree Short-horn alone amongst all other British agricultural industries escaped the general depression; but there are elements in its present position which we take to be indicative of unimpaired vitality and suggestive of much reasonable hope for the future. There is the fact of purely fancy values having become practically obsolete, and also the fact of Short-horn lineage without tangible merit having ceased to have any value at all in the open market. As we have pointed out on many former occasions, the fabulous prices paid in years gone by for animals possessing certain strains of blood have probably done no real good to the Short-horn breed of cattle, because they led to very extensive breeding for pedigree alone, irrespective of outward and visible merit, and to sustain consanguinity which could have no other result than the impaired constitution of certain tribes most highly prized by noblemen and others who spared no money to carry out their hobby—for it amounted to nothing more. Now all this has come to an end, so far as prices go, and there are probably few, if any, herds left in which close interbreeding is practiced. Those who made the breeding of Short-horns a mere plaything have become tired of it, and very many herds have of late years been dispersed. On the other hand, those who have made it a business, and conducted it in a business-like manner, have little cause for complaint, inasmuch as there never was a sounder demand for useful, pure bred Short-horn bulls among tenant farmers than there is now, despite these days of adversity. Nor is this in the least degree anomalous, inasmuch as the Short-horn has been proved beyond question to be the animal best adapted for the mixed husbandry which characterizes the agriculture of the country outside the grazing districts proper. Farmers are paying more attention to dairying on arable land, and also to breeding and rearing their own stock by hand—out of the pail—and there is no breed which can approach the Short-horn in respect of suitability for these purposes.

Whatcom Items.

The *Reveille* says that the removal of the merchandise goods of the Messrs. Lawrence Bros. to Lynden practically leaves Whatcom without a dry goods establishment.

The British Columbia authorities on the proper showing of title turned over the Campbell creek logging camp to John Elwood, who has also been appointed administrator in the estate of the late James E. Murne.

The Chinese are importing large droves of hogs from British Columbia by way of Semiahmoo. They are driven to Seattle, where they are devoured by the heathen tyees.

The Blaine *Journal*, which flopped from the Republican party to the Democracy and supported Delegate Voorhees in consideration that one of its proprietors should be allowed to retain the Blaine post office, now mourns the fact that Murne's murderer is to be hung.

Says the *Reveille*: Of all the abominable evils with which a community may be cursed, that compound that is produced by cross a between the crank and the mass-back is the most detestable. We've got 'em here in Whatcom, and we are sometimes inclined to believe that they are in the majority. Talk about building a town where these conditions prevail!

Peter Gillies, of Sumas valley, three miles east of Nooksack crossing, is growing oats that weigh 50 lbs. to the bushel. He is also raising an extra superior quality of barley. The continuous high water in the Sumas river has prevented this gentlemen from completing his water power grist mill, but now that the clouds have cleared away and the snow nearly gone off the foot hills, the prospects are that he will be able to complete his mill and be ready to grind in the near future.

Annexation of Alberta.

Toronto *Mail*: "The people of Calgary are discussing annexation—not with the United States—but with British Columbia, the origin of the idea being the suggestion of the *Tribune*, of that place, that a dubious telegraph dispatch from Ottawa meant that a bill had been introduced in the House to annex a portion of Alberta to the Pacific Province. The British Columbians, we are told, claim that their eastern boundary should not be an imaginary line along the summit of the Rocky Mountains, but one a good deal farther east—somewhere about the fifth principal meridian. A more definite claim is that the boundary should run due north from Chief Mountain, on the 49th parallel, taking in a large slice of the prairie, including Calgary, as well as the Peace River country, and cutting Great Slave Lake, in two. These, however, are only approximate definitions. The correct one, it is said, as found in the original records of British Columbia, is a line drawn 600 miles distant from the coast at all points. Calgary is 644 miles from Vancouver by the rail route, which is very tortuous, and it is estimated that a point 600 miles directly east of the coast line would be from thirty to fifty miles east of the town. Among the advantages of annexation mentioned by the *Tribune* are that the Calgarians would get representation in the British Columbia Legislature, without having to wait for one of their own; that they would escape the permit system; and that they would be relieved from the monopoly clauses of the Canadian Pacific charter."

Look Out for Your Breath.

During the late visit of the Prince of Wales to Manchester to open the local exhibition, the clerks of a certain firm were having a "good time" while the manager was away. The firm has a branch office in the city, both offices being connected by telephone. The manager of the Liverpool branch had occasion to telephone on some business, and as one of the clerks replying he asked him what was going on there. The clerk innocently replied "Nothing." "There must be," returned the manager, "I can smell your breath." Consternation reigned in the Manchester office.

The races for the Manchester cup of two thousand, seven and eighth was run at the Manchester meeting to-day. It was won by Carlton; Quilp, second; Rodius, third. There was 14 starters.

The jubilee feature at Olympia will probably take the form of a gorgeous pageant representing the history of England from the earliest period. It is not impossible that the Queen will be present at one of the performances.

The Liverpool Jubilee Exhibition will be opened by the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne on the 16th ult. Its special attraction will be a Lancashire village and market-place, the most extensive revival of antique architecture ever attempted in connection with an exhibition.

Having in the past presented their former president, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, with a prize donkey, the coalers have now a very docile, cleverly-trained animal which they purpose offering as a present to the Queen, having heard that Her Majesty has lately taken to riding in a donkey-carriage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

(LIMITED.)

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY. S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms. my17 D&W

The Genuine Tenacious Patent

LAWN TENNIS SHOES,

No Equal in Victoria.

JUST RECEIVED AT

GEO. H. MAYNARD'S,

FORT STREET.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Just received, a large quantity of Manufacturers' Remnants of

SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Columbia House,

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

Having sold the Stock of Merchandise and Good-Will of the business heretofore carried on by me to Messrs.

ANGUS & GORDON,

I hereby thank the public of Victoria and customers throughout the country for the liberal patronage they favored me with, and solicit a continuance of the same for my successors.

April 13th, 1887. A. OFNER.

Referring to the above, we beg to say that we will carry on the business in the same manner as our predecessor, Mr. Ofner, did, and will, with an increased stock, be enabled to give our customers entire satisfaction in every respect.

ap19 ANGUS & GORDON.

SPRING GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,

mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET

Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 550.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 60-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 2m D&W

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,

nov20 D&W 6m Spencer's Arcade

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.

RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers.

OFFICES—Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. feb14 D&W tf

At the Sixty-first Annual General Meeting of the

STANDARD

Life Assurance Co.

Held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 26th of April, 1887, the following Results for the Year ended 15th November, 1886, were reported:

2593 New Proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for	$ 6,608,660
2293 Proposals were Accepted, securing	$ 5,734,729
The Total Existing Assurances in force at November 15, 1886, amounted to	$99,607,749
The Claims by Death or Matured Endowments which arose during the year amounted, including Bonus Additions, to	$ 2,937,086
The Annual Revenue amounted, at 15th Nov., 1886, to	$ 4,403,150
The Accumulated Funds at the same date amounted to	$22,569,266
Being an increase during the year of	$ 503,481

The foregoing interesting facts in connection with the operations of the Standard Life Assurance Company during 1886 commend themselves not only to the numerous body of policy holders within the province, but to those who contemplate assurance. The concurrent financial strength of this old established institution, the liberal conditions of its Policies, the large periodical distribution in bonuses to its Policy holders, and the numerous facilities afforded for assurance both by Endowment or Whole Life Assurance, all combine in placing the Standard in the first rank of Life Assurance Companies.

The Local Board of Directors at Victoria have full power to accept Proposals, issue Policies, and settle claims. Full particulars and rates for Assurance can be procured from the Agents and Secretaries to the Board.

Robert Ward & Co.,

Wharf Street, - Victoria, B. C.

may 28-3w

Citizens Insurance Co.

OF CANADA.

Established 1864. Capital $1,000,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The most liberal Policies, giving most benefits of any Company. Indemnity for Partial Disablement.

TRIP TICKETS on sale as follows: For $3000 Accidental Death, or $15 Weekly Indemnity, covering passage to the following points:—To Nanaimo, 15c; to Vancouver, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle or Tacoma, 25c. To Portland, Or., Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal or Quebec, 50c.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Risks taken at the Lowest Current Rates of Premium according to the Hazard. Prompt settlement of losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New and Attractive Plans, not offered by any other Company. The only Company offering the popular Coupon Endowment, and Life Endowment and Annuity Investment Bonds. Send for Circulars giving full particulars.

Special deposits at Ottawa with the Government for each department.

Gentlemen who can influence business should address us.

HART & LARRIE,

Corner of View and Douglas street, Victoria B. C.

General Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory. my 3-

THE CITY OF LONDON

Fire Insurance Co.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, - - $10,000,000

Government Deposit $100,000

ALL descriptions of Insurable Property written at current rates.

Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid without reference to home office.

H. E. CROASDAILE,

Agent, Victoria and District.

R. G. TATLOW, H. Y. EDMUNDS,

Agent, Vancouver, Agent, New Westminster.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to

G. W. GIRDLESTONE,

General Agent for British Columbia.

may25 6m

Victoria Water Works

REGULATION BYLAW.

Until otherwise ordered by the Water Commissioner by notice to be published seven days before taking effect, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of September, both inclusive in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Water Works shall use such water for irrigating or street sprinkling except during the hours between five o'clock in the evening on the respective days mentioned and nine o'clock in the next following morning, namely:

In YATES STREET WARD, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In JAMES' BAY WARD, on Tuesdays and Fridays; and

In JOHNSON STREET WARD, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

And the water of the said Water Works shall not be used for irrigating or street sprinkling outside of the limits of the said city. Consumers of water of the said Water Works will please note the above and govern themselves accordingly, as the Bylaw will be strictly enforced.

THOMAS RUSSELL,

Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May 27, 1887. may27

TO LEASE.

The Dew Drop Hotel,

NANAIMO,

SITUATE ON HALIBURTON STREET, THE largest Hotel and the best situation for a Boarding House and Hotel in the city, is offered for lease for a term of FIVE YEARS, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a reasonable rental. The Hotel is in first class order, and well furnished throughout. The furniture will be sold to the Lessee at a low figure, and the stock of Liquors and Cigars, Billiard Table and Bar Fixtures at a valuation. Inventory of the Furniture can be seen at the office of the undersigned after the 2nd day of June next, and applications will be received up to the 20th day of June next by

DONALD SMITH,

Real Estate Agent.

P. O. Box 36.

Nanaimo, B. C., May 27th, '87. may 30-1m

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Best old Pork Packers. Sugar-cured, Hams, Breakfast Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov21 ly

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

jan26

FOR SALE.

MATHER'S

LIQUEUR

WHISKEY,

$10 per Dozen Cash

--ALSO,--

Invoice of Gents' Hosiery
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to

A. FERGUSON, Agent

DANIELL & CO., Government St.

Over Baker's Boot Store.

mar16 12m

GENOVEVA.

Natural Sparkling Mineral Water Genoveva Brunnen Cologne.

Pronounced to be the most delicious Sparkling Water known. In addition to being as agreeable as Champagne it has TONIC QUALITIES of the highest order.

IT MAKES A SPLENDID

Long Drink, with Wine or Spirits

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

Agents for B. C. my18

THE OLD RELIABLE

JOHN BULL

BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA,

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov28 D&W

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON,

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood and Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent.

Corner Fort and Government Streets.

Telephone Call No. 189. jan4

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 97 Fort Street, between Stone and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eyeglasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight. Lenses for any exterior to fitting spectacles. Artificial eyes inserted. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION. ☞ No Agent.

MRS. E. S. VIGOR

DESIRES to intimate to her friends and the public generally that she has just opened a

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store,

and solicits a share of their patronage.

MRS. E. S. VIGOR,

Cormer Douglas and Pembroke Streets.

may3-1m

THE DEVIL FISH.

Its Reappearance on the Newfoundland Shore After Five Years.

In 1873, when I was fortunate enough to secure the first perfect specimen of "the big squid," as our fishermen call it, or gigantic cuttlefish, this sea monster has passed from the mythical into the historical stage, and has now a recognized scientific position. Since 1873 a number of specimens have been cast ashore on this island, only two of which were secured in a perfect condition, most of them being either cut up for dogs' meat or for making compost by the fishermen who were ignorant of their scientific value, or else were dashed about the shores till they were mutilated or almost destroyed. Five years have elapsed since any specimen was heard of along our shores, the last that came ashore having been at Portugal Cove in November, 1881. It is very curious that lately two specimens should have made their appearance—one at Cupids, in Conception bay, and another at Heart's Content, in Trinity bay. In both instances so soon as I heard of the arrival, I used my best efforts to have the specimens preserved and sent to St. John's, offering a good price, but I was too late.

The first was stranded at Cupids, a small fishing village on the north shore of Conception bay, and opposite the house of a widow named Mrs. Ledrew. She and her son took possession of it, and soon after proceeded to chop it into small pieces to mix with bog and earth for a compost. Before doing so, however, the fisherman had so much sense as to measure it carefully, and the following are the dimensions he gives. I believe most truthfully: Length of body, including the head or central mass, eight feet; length of the two tentacles, twenty-one feet; these had suckers only on their extremities. The other eight arms measured different lengths, the longest being twelve feet and the shortest four feet. It is likely that the extremities of some of these shorter arms had been destroyed, as in none of the former specimens was there so great an inequality in the length as eight feet. On the under part the eight shorter arms were covered with suckers, the largest about the size of a silver dollar. The fisherman reports the tail to have been very small in proportion to the body," but he does not give the dimensions. In former specimens the tail was decidedly large in proportion to the body. It is very provoking to find that a splendid specimen, in perfect preservation, was destroyed in this stupid way.

The second specimen, at Heart's Content, came ashore in a more mutilated condition, only two feet of the arms being attached to the head, the rest having been destroyed by dashing against the rocks. One of these arms at its junction with the head measured thirteen inches in circumference. The eyes were taken out by a resident doctor. They were six inches in diameter, and weighed six pounds. The head was severed from the body, and both it and the arms were much mutilated. I telegraphed to save the fragments and forward them in brine, but before my message arrived they were chopped up in small pieces for manure. It seems strange that intelligent people who reside among these fishermen, such as their clergy, do not inform them how much they are losing by destroying such specimens when they come ashore.
—*St. Johns (N. F.) Telegram.*

PURE WATER.

Sanitary Regulations Which Should Be Observed by Every Farmer.

Unless careful provision has been made the water supply during winter is very apt to be lacking both in quality and quantity. Under its covering of ice and snow the earth can not discharge its impurities into the air as it does in the summer season, when it breathes off its noxious gases in night vapors, and the hot sun and dry winds searching out every foul nook, prevents long-continued stagnation, so fatal to the water supply. Nor can the impurities from yards and houses flow off in proper channels in winter as they do in summer. So long as they are held in the icy embrace of Jack Frost they can do no harm, but the inevitable winter thaw unlocks the bonds of the accumulated mass of filth, and sends it hither and yon in unwonted channels. If it has not been wisely disposed, it is then pretty sure to creep into the wells more or less.

How many times we see the winter's slops thrown out within a rod of the house well. I can cite a dozen cases in my own neighborhood where slops are thrown out within a few feet of the wells. These people feel hurt and surprised if you remark upon the matter. They have grown up in this way, and have become accustomed to it as they are to having an occasional run of fever in the house. That there is any connection between the two, it would be a hard matter to convince them. So long as water is clear, and has no offensive taste, it is hard to convince unthinking people that it is impure. Those who are accustomed to the constant use of water from a certain well, will not notice a change of taste and odor that comes about gradually. A dead cat or a few putrid rats will often remain unnoticed in a well, by those who have used the water constantly while a stranger would detect its offensiveness at once. We can not trust our senses altogether in these things. We must use a little reason in the matter.

House slops should not be emptied upon the surface of the ground to wander about at will when the first thaw removes the obstructions from the way. Every back-yard should be provided with a drain and pit that will insure a safe removal of the nuisance. A pit twenty feet in depth, and a drain, which may be made of cobble stones, from which a roomy drain leads out, will perform the service in a satisfactory manner.

No well curb should be left level with the surface of the ground immediately surrounding it. It ought to be built up at least a foot, and then filled back a rod or more with clay, or some material that will not leach readily. Every part of the curb and platform should be close and tight that no vermin may enter to their own destruction, and to the consequent befouling of the water.

So far as possible these same precautions should be taken with the stock wells. Stock can not thrive their best when obliged to slake their thirst with the yellow stinking liquid often found in barnyard wells. Locate the yard farther away from the well and carry the water along in spouts or troughs. Ice-covered stagnant ponds are also any thing but wholesome as watering places for stock.—*W. D. Boynton, in Ohio Farmer.*

—Alfred Henderson, eight years old, has been committed to jail in Pitkins, S. C., for killing an infant. The child cried and he hit it with a hammer.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1863. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
july13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep8

THE OCCIDENTAL
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no16 1y

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,
VANCOUVER.
New and complete in all appointments.
feb21 1m MRS. HUSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's,
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B.C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fireproof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.
The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. ☞ Polite and attentive servants.
mar18 EMMA GOLD, Proprietoress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day.
jan12 3m JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sep14 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for steamers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

E. C. GOULDING,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q.C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

THOS C. SORBY,
ARCHITECT,
CORDOVA STREET, - - VANCOUVER.
Terms 5 per cent on works exceeding $4,000; smaller works by arrangement. apr16 3mo

REAL ESTATE.

R. LIPSETT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER, FINANCIAL AGENT AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Particular attention given to buying and selling Mining Stocks.
OFFICE—TROUNCE ALLEY, VICTORIA. my10

JOHN J. AUSTIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb11

PHYSICIANS.

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR.
OFFICE—Johnson street, between Douglas and Broad.
Special attention given to Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Diseases of Women.
Office open all night. Consultation free. ap18

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M.
OFFICES—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

C. B. ROBELEE,
CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,
Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

ARCHITECT, Etc.

E. H. FISHER,
ARCHITECT,
Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box ——

JOHN TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

HARRIS & BARGREAVES,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.
Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

MERCHANTS.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
MERCHANTS.
H. C. BEETON & Co.
36 FINSBURY CIRCUS
LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

GROCERIES.

J. FINLAYSON,
GROCER.
Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES,
C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor,
Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heiman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janes

CORBETT & MACLEAY,
IMPORTERS
And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.
janes D&W

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)
HOME INDUSTRY.
Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.
ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call. 126.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,
TRUCK AND DRAYMAN,
Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and dray. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 2-1mo

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A PAYING BUSINESS
In New Westminster, B.C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished. Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $120. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. { D. M. EBERTS. / W. J. TAYLOR

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured, $300,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent,
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan31 1y

Notices.

NOTICE.

MISS PICKERT, SISTER OF THOMAS PICKERT, of Denman Island, Comox, requests those parties to whom Thomas Pickert is indebted to send a statement of their claims to her, for her consideration, on or before June 8, 1887. may16 D&W td

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."
Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ. GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PLANS for the erection of a wharf by C. Rossi, on Lot 127, (one hundred and twenty seven,) City of Victoria, British Columbia, abutting on Victoria Harbour, have been deposited with the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and with the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., and that an application has been made for the approval thereof by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.
may19 1887-1mo C. ROSSI.

Notice To Creditors.

The creditors of A. W. & C. L. Huson are requested to send in their claims, duly certified, to the office of J. H. TODD & SON on or before the 15th day of July next, on which day the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice; and the said assignees will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of said distribution.
J. C. DEVLIN, C. F. TODD, } Assignees.
may14-2mo

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of the late JOSEPH A. BOWES, late of Hope, deceased.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE above estate are requested to pay the amounts due forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to send in their accounts, duly verified, on or before the 1st of July, 1887, to Miss S. Bowes, the Executrix, at Hope, or to
THORNTON FELL,
Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Executrix.
Dated May, 1887. my27 1m

Estate of William Lobse, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE will of the deceased, dated 31st, December, 1886, has been admitted to probate by the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and that all persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate are to make payment or application for payment, as the case may be, at the office of Mr. Theodore Davie, corner Bastion and Langley Streets, where a copy of the will can be inspected.
Dated May 21st, 1887.
THOMAS GEIGER, CHAS. J. PHILLIPS, THEODORE DAVIE. } Executors.
my 23

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of two cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 13th day of June, next, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.
By order of the Directors,
GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Dated 20th May, 1887. my 21 -D&Wtd

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 13th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 20, passed on the 9th April, 1887.
Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

"DOMESTIC."

ITS CLAIM.

The "Domestic" is the best Sewing Machine ever made. It is best in plan and design, giving superior results in practical work; best in workmanship—the fitting, finishing and hardening of the working parts being most careful and exact, without the useless polishing of prominent non-wearing parts for the purpose of catching the eye. It has the best wood-work ever used on any sewing machine. No other sewing machine can show as good a record.

These facts are recognized

By its competitors everywhere in their endeavor to secure patronage by claiming equal or like degrees and qualities of merit.
"The best is always the cheapest," and the "Domestic" has proven itself to be the best.

50 Candle Power.

THE WANZER LAMP.

NO CHIMNEY. NO SMOKE. NO ODOR. } Burns only 1 Pint Coal Oil for 12 hours. Any grade of Coal Oil can be used, as it is positively Non-explosive.

THOS. W. FLETCHER,
Agent for B. C. my12

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Pool Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalk, Maces, Rests, Cushions, Pockets, Leather Goods, Tables,

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The following Goods have been received from London per British Bark "Huasquina," and are now on sale:

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
BRANDY, in bulk and cases.
CHAMPAGNE of various brands
GENEVA, in bulk, red and green cases.
GIN, Plymouth and Old Tom.
MARSALA.
RUM, Demerara and Jamaica.
WHISKY—Rob Roy, Islay, Campbelton, Lock Katrine, Glenlivet, Thistle, Waverly, Invicta, Burke's XXX, L L, and Boyne.
SHERRY, special importation.
CURRIE POWDER.
JAM, Crosse & Blackwell's.
JELLIES, do. do.
KETCHUP.
LIME JUICE.
MEATS, Potted.
MUSTARD.
OIL.
PICKLES, various.
SAUCE, Worcester and other kinds.
SOUPS, various.

Sole Agents for LEMP'S ST. LOUIS BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

MARRIED.

RIDDELL—DAVIDSON.—On the 1st inst. at the residence of Wm. Taylor, Esq., Hillside Avenue, by the Rev. D. Fraser, David Hardie Riddell to Christina Davidson of Kirkcaughbrae, Scotland.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Athletic Suits at Jeffree's. *

—Kurtz' Jubilee Cigars will be ready in one week. *

Thirty Days more for bargains at Denny's Clearing-Out Sale.

—A large assortment of summer ties now opening at Jeffree's. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—The C. P. N. Co. will carry excursionists from New Westminster to the Jubilee celebration at reduced rates.

—Last Tuesday ten carloads of merchandise for Victoria where landed at New Westminster.

—A fine line of Canadian LACROSSE SHOES just arrived at GEO. H. MAYNARD'S. *

—A force of men is at work on the foundation of Mr. Thos. Burnes' brick block to be erected on Bastion Square.

—For a delicious MILK PUNCH or a *genuine* COCKTAIL go to the Pritchard House. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St.

—The professional running and gymnastic shoes, at the B. C. Boot and Shoe store, opposite postoffice, H. MANSELL. *

—No need of spoiling your hands or injuring your finest fabrics, if you will use Pendray & Co.'s "QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP."

—The semi-annual examination for entrance to the Victoria High school was commenced this morning before the Superintendent of Education.

—GENTLEMEN TRY—Give Pendray & Co.'s QUEEN JUBILEE SOAP a show; it is the best ever offered to the public as a laundry and toilet soap combined; try it.*

—Messrs. Walker & Son, fish, fruit and general dealers of Guelph, Ont., are handling large quantities of fresh California and British Columbia salmon.

—A well selected stock of ENGLISH WALKING STICKS, LAWN TENNIS goods and Spalding BASE BALL GOODS, at J. BARNSLEY's, Fort street, near Douglas. *

—The present month in the amusement line promises to be exceedingly lively. It is generally the way with Victoria—either feast or famine.

—Tomb and Headstones, Monuments, in Marble, imported and local Granite, Mantle pieces and Wash Stands in Marble, artistically executed, and at reasonable rates, at George Rudge's Marble Works, Douglas street, Victoria. Call and see specimens of work. *

—*Lawn Tennis Shoes in great variety, just arrived at the B. C. Boot and Shoe Store opposite Post Office.*

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, Jos. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—This city is the proud possessor of a little store which contains, as articles for sale, old books, fruit, monkeys, parrots, fish and fowls; a happy conglommeration, indeed.

—D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co.'s. Prepaid passages at most favorable rates. Every berth secured on sale. *

—A very pretty and substantial boiler and engine, manufactured by Wilson Bros., of the Vancouver foundry, this city, was shipped to Nanaimo by the Amelia this morning.

—NEW ARRIVALS—Gents' English leggings in great variety; also DAY & MARTIN'S celebrated blacking, in tins and bottles, at Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson St. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The *Daily Voice*, Seattle, W. T., has ceased to breathe. The plant is to be transferred to Port Angelos where a journal is to be established by the Puget Sound colony. Our neighboring city is forging her way ahead slowly but surely.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

Capt. Drummond, who visited Victoria last March, reaching this city by way of the Northern Pacific at the time of the Mandan flood, has been heard from since his return to the east. He expresses a high opinion of this province and what he saw of it.

—An extensive immigration is pouring into Whatcom and other counties across the borders this year. These are principally from Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. A few are arriving from Ohio and Michigan. They are a very desirable class of settlers.

—The San Francisco Hotel Keepers' Association have made arrangements for maintaining a black list of all incompetent and dishonorable servants, and also habitual hotel beats, which list is to be copied and sent to each member of the association monthly.

—The A. O. U. W. Lodge of Seattle pay the Nanaimo sufferers $1110, of which amount Columbia Lodge, No. 10, pays $800. Eight members of the order perished in the Nanaimo disaster, and the order paid their widows $16,000, which money has already been forwarded.

—The people of the Sound cities are very much exercised over the Canadian Pacific ocean service and the class of vessels already chartered to ply between this province and China and Japan. The Abyssinia, which is scheduled to reach Vancouver next Monday week, a few year ago was one of the finest of the famous Cunard fleet.

A Handsome Block.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternity of New Westminster are arranging for the erection of a front block of buildings on the corner of Lorne and Columbia streets. The block will be three storeys high, 66 feet frontage by a depth of 110 feet. The ground floor will be devoted to stores, each having 14 foot ceilings; the first floor will be divided up for office purposes, and the second or top floor will be appropriated for the lodge rooms. Mr. John Teague, Government street, in this city, is preparing the plans, specifications and working details for the Masonic part of the block. The front of this block will be of the best Belgian plate glass and pillars, giving it a neat, airy appearance. The frontage is 34 feet. This space will be divided into a couple of stores. The second floor will have an arched ceiling of 22 feet. The hall proper will run east and west. Admission to it will be gained through anterooms, all of which are conveniently arranged. In the rear part of this floor is located the library and refreshment room for the craft. Everything is well and conveniently arranged. We have not yet seen the plans for the Odd Fellows' block, which are being prepared by Mr. Grant of New Westminster; but we understand that it also will be of modern design, with all the latest conveniences. When completed the block will be a very handsome one—an ornament to the Royal City and a credit to the societies erecting it.

For the North.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude left for Fort Simpson last night, having a full cargo on board, consisting of about 200 tons, amongst which was 60 tons of salt for the canneries en route, the balance being general merchandise. She took on board a couple of short-horn heifers consigned to Mr. Jenkinson, of Port Essington, from the stock farm of the Messrs. Tolmie, Cloverdale, adjoining this city. The foregoing is evidence that the east coast trade is becoming to be an important one, and that stock raising, as well as fish and other industries, is receiving attention at the hands of the enterprising settlers in that section of the province.

Miners for Bear River.

Several experienced miners and others are preparing to leave on the Woodside to-morrow evening for the scene of the newly reported gold discoveries on Bear river. Very many of the old hands have an abiding faith in the gold fields of Vancouver Island and believe that sooner or later some one is going to strike it rich. It is to be hoped they will. In view of the news from Bear river the government should send out a competent person to examine the diggings and report.

Busy as a Bee.

We are always busy as a B, but customers delight to C. Leave breakfast, dinner, lunch or T, drop in and buy, and save a V, we've everything from A to Z. Our hive is full of busy B's, he buys who once our bargains C's, we like competitors to T's, and try to live a life of E's. A. GILMORE, Clothier and Hatter, Johnson street. *

Victoria Athletic Club.

At the regular monthly meeting of this club, held last night, five new members were admitted, bringing the total membership up to fifty-one. The club is now in a flourishing condition, the members' motto being "onward and upward." A picnic on Dominion Day has been definitely decided upon.

A.O.U.W. Assessment.

The members' assessment to meet the death policies caused by the Nanaimo casualty amount in this district to $7 per member. The district comprises Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, the headquarters of which is Portland. The number of members approximates 3500.

Painful Accident.

A young man, an Italian, fell off a horse on Store street last evening and broke his leg close to the thigh. Dr. Hall (Hall & Hall), who was called to the relief, had him removed to the Royal Hospital, where the limb was set, and he is getting along well.

Just in Time for the Jubilee.

Ladies' fine kid pump sole boots, slippers and sandals for dancing, in great variety, from Spiller, Lewin & Co., of Philadelphia. Bottom prices, at the B C Boot and Shoe Store, opposite postoffice. H. MANSELL. *

Coal Found.

The workmen in the new free-stone quarry at Cobble Hill report the discovery of croppings of coal. Although coal is known to exist all through that region, it may be a matter of some consequence that it has been thus located.

Indian Jubilee Sports

Mr. Lomas, Indian agent at Cowichan, is making preparations for a jubilee celebration by the Indians. About $400 has been subscribed to carry out the sports which will take place on the 28th inst.

New Organs.

C. A. Lombard & Co. have just received four more of Bell's celebrated organs, which carried the highest honors at the Colonial Exhibition. Call and examine prices way down low.

Jubilee Races.

The jubilee races at the Driving Park have been postponed from the 21st and 22nd until the 23rd and 24th, so that they will not conflict with the other attractions on the first-named days.

Good Investments.

We have several FIRST CLASS BUSINESSES for sale, and those wishing to invest in Victoria should first call on us. PICKERING & Co., Fort street, box 631. *

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas G. Roberts	$1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Timms	1 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson	2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn	2 50
Ingle's Poems	1 00
Gardening for Profit	2 50
Ben Hur—Cloth—Lew Wallace	60
Miracle in Stone, Leiss	2 00
The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter	2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace	2 75

D. C STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

Swimming Baths.

Amongst the most urgent necessities of Victoria is the erection of suitable swimming baths in some suitable locality. Toronto, through the generosity of Mr. Erastus Wiman, has excellent accommodation in this respect on the Island, to reach which there is a ferry. Hamilton has her far famed Burlington beach; London has her sulphur springs and baths, and so we might go through the whole list of eastern cities that are well off and carefully regulated in respect to bathing and swimming accommodation. In addition to being wholesome and absolutely necessary for the preservation of health, the art of swimming should be acquired by the young of both sexes. There is no telling when the ability to keep one's self afloat might be tested, and life preserved by being able to strike out boldly either in river, lake or on the broad seas. Were a company to take hold of a scheme for Victoria we are certain it would be a success, and the baths become one of the institutions of the city. The matter should be taken in hand by some leading, enterprising citizen who would thus be conferring a great boon on the young of this city, as well as those of more mature years. There are a number of places suitable for such a purpose in close proximity to the centre of the city. Let these be utilized and the good work pushed on without delay.

Coming Nearer.

The driving of the last spike in the Crow's Nest division of the Northern Pacific on Wednesday last was an event of more than ordinary interest. Hereafter passengers and freight *via* the Northern Pacific to and from Sound ports, instead of going round by way of Portland and the Columbia River, will take the switchback line between Tacoma and Pasco, on the main line of the Northern Pacific, near Wallula Junction. This will effect a saving of several hundred miles. The Columbia River route will be avoided. That through the Cascades the scenery is said to be very charming and the road bed excellent. When the bridge across the St. Mary River at Sault Ste. Marie is completed there will be another through line from ocean to ocean established, and Victoria will be brought nearer to Montreal, Toronto and other eastern markets than she is at present. Goods can then go through without breaking bulk to the Atlantic s-aboard ports. The switchback line will be a great boon to that section of Washington Territory, as well as to the Sound generally.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Coming to Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Passengers by the City of Chester for Victoria: Rev H Howitt, Mrs McLed, Miss Ella Nelson, Miss Hunter, Miss Nellie Smith, J J Burns, K T Burns, J Burns, H T Connelly and wife, C C Jones, A C Jones, Miss A White, G Bradshaw, Chas H Watt and wife, Miss Hopkins, E M Boville, Mrs T E McComb, W H Street, N J Rcear, Miss Amanda Smith, Miss Mahler, M Peyser, W Francis, M J Whelan, A Baxter, Peter Nelson, D Samson, G F Parker, Mrs N T Matthews, B B Powell, Miss Taylor, J H Dooney, Chas George, Mrs Taylor, J Clans, D Downing, Geo Jones, W Capen.

Heavy Investment.

Mr. J. Henry Smith, representing several of the most prominent live stock dealers of Glasgow, who, in company with Mr. D. W. Campbell, of the Beaver line of steamers, paid Victoria a visit a few weeks since, has made a thorough tour of the stock ranches in the neighborhood of Calgary, where he made large investments, both on his own account and that of the principals and other Scottish firms, who have unbounded faith in the great Northwest.

Pumping.

The Tiger fire engine was employed yesterday on Fort street forcing water through the mains for the use of residents on the higher levels. The benefit derived therefrom was small. To-day the Deluge engine was substituted with better results. To solve this vexed water question a Philadelphia lawyer is needed. There is nothing but dissatisfaction expressed on every hand. How much longer will it continue?

Five Cents a Mile.

Mr. D. R. Munro, ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this city, received a telegram this morning from Mr. D. E. Brown, special passenger agent at Vancouver, that the mileage for passenger travel had been reduced to five cents per mile on the Pacific division of the C. P.R., taking effect to-day. This is a considerable reduction and will be duly appreciated by the people of the province.

Acknowledged Everywhere

That Johnston & Murphy are the best manufacturers of Men's Fine Boots and Shoes on the American continent. A large supply for the present season just received by their agent—see them.

H. MANSELL, B. C. Boot & Shoe Store, opposite post office. *

The Mexico Repaired.

Repairs to the steamship Mexico at San Francisco are completed, and she was to have been floated out of the dock yesterday. After some slight improvements to her engines and cabins she will be ready for sea and will probably resume the old route about the 17th inst.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

The Libel Case.

In the case of the Attorney-General vs J. C. McLagan, of THE TIMES, counsel appeared to-day before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. S Perry Mills obtained twenty days further time to plead or demur to the criminal information herein. Mr. Drake, Q. C., appeared for the Crown.

Going Over to Vote.

A large number of property owners in Vancouver, residing in Victoria, are going to the terminal city to-morrow to vote in connection with the Coquitlam water scheme. It is said the contest will be a keen one between the friends of that scheme and its rival, the Capilano project.

To be Wound Up.

Final orders were issued to-day to have the Kwong Lee estate wound up. The balance of the property not sold last Monday will be put up at auction, next Thursday, by Mr. George Byrnes.

—Boating Suits at Jeffree's. *

PERSONALS.

Mr. Casimir Bagazzoni, of Boncherat & Co., is reported seriously ill.

Mr. F. X. Martin and Miss Martin, of Vancouver, are in the city.

Mr. W. D. O'Toole and wife, Seattle, are at the Clarence.

Mr. Thos. Earle returned to-day from Seattle.

Vice-President Van Horne, of the C. P. R. Co., will arrive here to-night from Vancouver.

Wm. Charles, Capt. Irving and R. E. Jackson went to the mainland this morning.

It is said that Prof. Agius, bandmaster of H. M. S. Triumph, contemplates making Victoria his future home.

Miss Ella Taylor, of Sarnia, Ont., has left that town for this city, where she expects to recruit her health.

Mr. D. McDonald, Inspector of the Confederation Life Assurance Company, is in the province on his annual visit in the interest of that company.

Mr. C. Bush, of the Fire Department, who has been confined to the hospital for some weeks, was able to be around to-day to see the boys.

Revs. D. Fraser and D. McRae will leave for Winnipeg next Tuesday morning to attend a general assembly of the Presbyterian church.

Edwin Johnson, P. M., Uriah Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ladner and W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., were amongst the passengers by the Rithet for the mainland this morning.

Mr. E. F. Bradley, business manager of the Rhea company, is in the city, making arrangements for the opening performance of this celebrated actress on the 13th.

Mr. Frank Dalby, of the Dalby House, Elora, Ont., and brother to Mr. William Dalby, J. P., of this city, has fully recovered from a severe and protracted illness. He had a close call, his life being on several occasions despaired of.

Passengers by the North Pacific to-day: W Flanders, F W Molson, R L Barnes, G Dennis, F Frazier, J Prindle, W Rankell and wife, W Corchman, C Clark, Robb, Shutz, Stevens, D Lawson, Elliott, A Smith, W McKern, Thos Earle, Rev C O Atis and wife, A Dusnap, A W Bush, Capt Ettershank, E Koheberg, P T Luther, W D O'Toole and wife, J C Layton and wife.

Rhea.

This great actress will make her first appearance in Victoria, June 13th, at which time the people may expect a great treat, as Rhea stands without a rival. She has been in America five years and speaks the English language quite fluently. The Boston *Herald* has the following favorable comment on her appearance there in Pygmalion and Galatea: "Rhea invests the character of Galatea with more than the usual life and fire for a part supposed to be a senseless block of stone. The second and last acts especially she enlivened with some flashes of feeling seldom found in Galatea. Unlike other Galateas, she does not pose for effect or spend her time in arranging her drapery, to the detriment of her lines; but after coming to life she ceases to be a statue, and walks and talks like an ordinary mortal. The fair actress never seemed more beautiful; her finely chiselled features made an ideal Galatea and one of the most fascinating stage pictures one can imagine."

Music at the Hill.

The band of H. M. S. Triumph, under Sig. Agius, will perform the following selections at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

March	The Alhambra
	C. Minasi.
Selection	Reminiscences of Mozart.
	D. Godfrey.
Waltz	Star and Garter
	J. Strauss.
Selection	Boccaccio
Schottische	Queen of the Ball
	T. Ernst.
Danse	De Savryarde
	L. Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Shipping Horses.

An extensive trade in the shipping of horses from Kamloops and other interior points in this province to Calgary and the Northwest is being carried on at present. Prices realized by the ranchers are considered to be good, whilst equally satisfactory figures are being obtained from purchasers in the Northwest by the shippers.

Consignees.

Consignees per North Pacific: Angus & G, A J Rowbotham, Bossi & G, B A P Co, E G Prior, F Spicer, Gutman & F, G F Canfield, H Bornstein, H L Miller, H J Hartnell, Hamm & M, S Saunders, J R Kerr, J Stanton, Jno Wilson, J Sehl, J Leny, J T Pearce, J Silos, L Goodacre, M J Davis, Marvin & T, N Portman.

Piano Tuning.

Mr. Herman Peters, piano maker and tuner, who has had many years' experience in the best factories in Europe, has recently had occasion to repair and tune several instruments entrusted to the care of other parties, and satisfaction has been given in every case. Orders left at Jamieson's book store. *

Short-Horn Stock.

By the Amelia this morning, Mr. Simon Tolmie, of Cloverdale, shipped a young short-horn bull to a farmer near Nanaimo. The animal is a handsome one, well bred, and was much admired as he was driven through the streets to the steamer.

A Turn Over.

Two boys were driving along Douglas street opposite Mr. R. Finlayson's this morning when horse, boys and rig turned over and rolled promiscuously in the dirt. Fortunately no injury was sustained.

Too Close.

The government of Sir John A. Macdonald was only sustained on the Queen's County case by a majority of nineteen. This is too close to be agreeable.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

—Balbriggan Underwear at Jeffree's.*

—The Ancon left Portland at 5 o'clock this afternoon for this port.

—Musical boxes, all shapes, sizes and prices, just opened at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s Music Store. *

—The Yosemite left Vancouver at 1:45 this afternoon. Due at 7:15 with delayed passengers and mails.

—Base ball, between the east and west sides of Wharf street, commenced about 4 o'clock this afternoon at Beacon Hill.

—The trial of Miller, for the murder of Colman and Patton near Seattle in February, 1886, is now progressing in Seattle. For the third time the noose hangs over Miller's head.

—The C. P. N. Co.'s steel steamer now being constructed by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, but it will be several months before it will be in running trim.

—Shapely Jennie Winston and charming Louise Manfred are at present in Oakland, Cal. Their professional visit here during the present month will be hailed with delight by lovers of comic opera.

NEW TO-DAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until 12 o'clock at noon of MONDAY, the 13th inst., for the erection of a Two Storey Dwelling-house, Cormorant Ward. The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved.

E. H. FISHER, Architect.
jes td

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE

In Victoria District.

300 ACRES, INCLUDING GOOD SWAMP and Uplands, good Dwelling House and Barns; suitable for Sheep-raising. For particulars, address W. P. O. Box 128. Price $6,500. Part can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. jes

MUNICIPAL.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO Four o'clock p. m. on

Wednesday, 15th June,

FOR PAINTING JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

Specification of the work can be seen daily at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, City Clerk.
City Hall, June 3, 1887. jes

WANTED.

Thirty Men to Work at the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Apply to LARKIN & CONNOLLY,
jes tf Contractors, Esquimalt.

Victoria Theatre.

Two Nights Only, June 6 & 7.

THE SHOW OF NEW FEATURES

Something to Please Everybody.

I. W. BAIRD'S MAMMOTH

MINSTRELS!

—AND—

Spectacular Military Display.

Which is now absolutely the strongest Show, the Greatest Show, the Best Show before the people to-day.

Making 2 Complete Shows in One.

☞ Watch for the Grand Parade of Baird's Gold and Silver Cornet Band, Mat Elder leader, daily at noon. Free to all.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra, reserve	$1 00
Gallery	50

Seats on Sale at Waitt's Book Store. ma31

JUBILEE BALL!

WILL BE HELD AT

South Saanich Hall,

JUNE 15th.

TICKET, admitting Lady and Gentleman, $2. Dancing to begin at 8 p. m.

The QUEEN CITY BAND will be in attendance. my30 td

JUBILEE RACES,

AT

Victoria Driving Park,

JUNE 23 & 24.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—Running heats, best 2 in 3, half mile, for Colts bred and raised in the Province. Purse $60.

SECOND RACE—Running, free for all, half mile heats, best 2 in 3. Purse $100.

THIRD RACE—Trotting, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Purse $150.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE—Running, free for all, 1 mile dash. Purse $150.

SECOND RACE—Hurdle Race, 1 mile, over 4 hurdles. Purse $100.

THIRD RACE—Trotting, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3, free for all. Purse $250.

CONDITIONS—Entries to all above mentioned races 15 per cent. of purse. Four to enter and three to start. Entries to be made at Pritchard House on or before June 20th.

J. R. TAIT, F. DAVIS. jes td

Notice To Consignees.

BARK HUASQUINA, CAPTAIN WILLIAM Anderson from London.

This vessel will discharge cargo at our wharf on Wednesday, June 1st and following days.

Consignees of cargo are requested to present their bills of lading to the undersigned and receive delivery orders for their goods on payment of freight.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p. m. each day and while on the wharf will be at the risk of the owners thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
Consignees.

Victoria, May 31 1887 may31

Bark Huasquina, from London.

NEITHER CAPTAIN ANDERSON NOR THE undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers and crew of the above vessel. TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
Consignees of Vessel.

Victoria, May 31, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

JOSEPH POLLARD, Burgoyne Bay.
June 2, 1887. jes 1d 1w

Spring Tweeds

AND

SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

jes tf

ARRIVED AT

Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium,

A VERY FINE LINE OF

Ladies', Misses and Children's

PHILADELPHIA GOODS.

As usual, Prices Extremely Low, Repairing receives prompt attention.

CORNER GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

YOUNG BROS.,

New England BAKERY.

ICE CREAM.

WEDDING CAKES

Made to order on short notice.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers.

may17

New Merchant Tailoring Establishment

W. MURPHY

Announces that he has started business in the C. P. R. Telegraph Block, Government Street, where a well assorted stock of the latest patterns will be found. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

W. MURPHY,
C. P. R. Telegraph Block,
Victoria, B. C.

For Bear River,

CLAYOQUOT SOUND.

The Str. WOODSIDE

Will sail from C. P. N. Co's wharf for the above port, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, AT 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

HENRY SAUNDERS.
June 1. Johnson Street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

June 4, - - Geo. W. Elder,

AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 6 p.m. on Friday, 3rd June

WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents,
Wharf Street, Victoria. may31

C. P. N. Company,

LIMITED.

STEAMER "MAUDE,"

CAPTAIN MEYER,

Will leave for

Clayoquot Sound, Alberni and Ports on West Coast,

On Tuesday, June 14, 1887.

A steamer of the above Company will be dispatched for West Coast Ports regularly, of which due notice will be given.

For freight or Passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf street.

may30 JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

S.S. SARDONYX

WILL LEAVE

Vancouver for Portland, Oregon

DIRECT

On the 18th June, after the arrival of S. S. Abyssinia from China and Japan; returning leave Portland on or about 17th June for Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, offering extra inducements for shippers of Oregon flour and produce.

For particulars and freight rates, apply to T. L. BRIGGS, Agent, New Westminster, or G. A CARLETON, General Freight Agent, Victoria. my27 1m

Choppers & Graders

WANTED.

100 Choppers and Graders

Wanted to work on the

Seattle & Lake Shore R'y

Apply to THOS. EARLE & CO.,
Victoria, June 1. may31 d&w

DELICIOUS!

The undersigned beg to announce that they are again making their celebrated

ICE CREAM!

And are prepared to supply the public in quantities to suit, by the glass, quart or gallon.

STEITZ BROS.,
YATES STREET. my12

The Entire Horse J. C.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON AT THE

Eureka Stables.

Only a limited number of Mares will be served.

Call and see the Pedigree at the Eureka Stables. my23

NOTICE.

Belvidere Restaurant.

DURING THE REMOVAL TO THE SECOND storey of the present premises, business will be discontinued for ten days.

The new Rooms will be furnished in first-class style.

After the removal is completed, the Restaurant will be reopened, and the same satisfaction given the public as in the past.

may31 F. DAVIS & Co.

FURNITURE!

AT THE

SIGN OF THE UMBRELLA,

Stoves, Crockeryware, &c. &c. &c.

may 11 ROBERT FOSTER
Cor Blanchard & Johnson streets.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jes 10

To Speculators.

THE OWNERS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED AND twenty acres of land on Kokosilah River, Cowichan district, Vancouver Island, containing COAL, IRON, &c., will make most favorable terms with any responsible party with some capital who will assist in the development of the property. To parties of enterprise this is a first rate opportunity. For particulars Apply to

THOS. C. NUTSALL,
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C. 20th May 1887.

P. H. DONOVAN,

ARCHITECT.

Office Fort street between Blanchard and Quadra.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 3—No. 48
WHOLE Number 152

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Kamloops wants a brass band.

—The Ancon is expected here on Saturday to sail for Alaska.

—Mr. Donald Chisholm, M. P., voted yea with Mr. Watson on his disallowance amendment.

—It is reported that the Bauff miners contributed the sum of $125 for the Nanaimo sufferers.

—Granite Creek miners, of their washings-up, have contributed $123 50 to the Nanaimo relief fund.

—Mr. E. A. Jenns has resigned his position of Registrar of the Supreme Court, New Westminster, to enter upon the practice of law.

—Mr. Otto Klotz, D. L. S., and Mr. King are engaged on the eastern side of this Province in establishing a meteorological signal service.

—The Canadian Pacific traffic receipts for the week ending May 21st were $206,000, an increase of $22,000 over the corresponding week last year.

—The first apricots and plums of the season arrived by the Elder. Other imported fruits are now in excellent condition, especially cherries and strawberries.

—Work at the Experimental farm near Ottawa is progressing rapidly; seeding has been nearly finished, and thousands of trees have been already laid out.

—The Board of Trade at the Royal City is taking action in respect to the Fraser river improvements, Mud Bay canal, and Southern Railway.

—Large numbers of Indians from the interior are coming down the Fraser river by canoe and throwing up their camps near New Westminster.

—The run of salmon in the Fraser is very light, and very few of the canneries have boats out. It is not expected the canneries will do anything worth while until the sockeyes appear.

—A contemporary calls attention to the dangerous condition of Point Ellice Bridge. This is the corkscrew structure built a year or two ago by the government at a big expense.

—The gross receipts taken at the Children's concert, Kamloops, in aid of the Nanaimo Widow and Orphan fund was $216.75, and the expenses $26 45—leaving a net balance of $190.30.

—The first through freight train left Vancouver last week. It consisted of 21 cars of general merchandise consigned to eastern points, being part of the Willamette's cargo from San Francisco.

—A camp meeting is now being held in Chilliwhack, which, notwithstanding the fears entertained for a flood, is largely attended by the settlers of that influential section of the province.

—The Royal City people are complaining bitterly as to the irregularity of the arrival of the mails from Victoria by the river route. It is asserted that the trip takes from 7 a. m. to 6:25 p. m. The distance is only 70 miles.

—The town of Banff is pushing ahead rapidly. A large number of new buildings are in process of erection, the principal one being the C. P. R. hotel. This building will require 750,000 feet of lumber to finish it as well as 300,000 shingles.

—Mr. Wm. McKee, of Ladners' had the small bones of his ankle broken by being thrown from a horse on the 24th inst., and a boy named McCauley had a leg broken the same day at Pitt river, by a falling log.

—The steamer Beaver left for Valdez Island last night. She had on board about fifteen men and one woman (Norwegians) who will follow agriculture and fishing. They are the first of an extensive colony that may come to our shores if the stupidity of the authorities does not drive them away.

—One of the objects Mr. Van Horne has in view in coming to this coast is to select permanent headquarters for the telegraphic system of the C. P. R. It is said that Vancouver will be named, the desire of the company being to concentrate all its officials and their headquarters at the terminal city.

—The Hamilton papers state that the heat was so intense there a couple of weeks since that the grass in the cemetery took fire. Visitors, however, succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading. We object to Hamilton having a monopoly of this kind of weather. Victoria would be thankful for a share of these tropical favors. Suppose an exchange of a few degrees were made?

—The Calgary *Tribune* reports glanders as very prevalent amongst horses in the Northwest. It prevails largely in the neighborhood of Prince Albert, Battle River and Edmonton. In some instances the unfortunate animals have been shot. The disease has secured so strong a hold that grave fears are entertained for the entire stock in that section of country.

—The statement of the Vancouver *News*, that Victoria has been unable to raise the necessary amount of money to meet the government's appropriation for the Jubilee Hospital, is, to put it very mildly, a little too previous. The minimum grant of $15,000 from the government has been secured by the raising of an equivalent sum by contributions, and it is now proposed to increase the latter to $20,000, so that the maximum grant by the government may be secured.

—The Fraser river is rising at an alarmingly rapid rate. Already in some of the canyons the water has risen 80 feet in a few days. It is now within three feet of the high water of 1882, and an inundation is expected by the settlers of Chilliwhack, Sumas and other districts. The settlers of Chilliwhack, in the low lying sections, are removing their goods to safer quarters. It is believed the water will rise several feet yet. The current in many places is very swift, ranging from 8 to 12 miles an hour. The river is full of debris, such as roots, stumps and logs.

Native Lime.

Outside of Saanich it has been the belief that no limestone was to be met with in this country. Hitherto builders and others on the mainland requiring to use lime were compelled to import the article from San Juan, or have it transported from Saanich. The import duty is 20 per cent., which added to the cost of transportation ran the price up to a considerable sum for it by the barrel. It is now reported that Mr. John Macdonald, who lives on the banks of the Fraser, a short distance above Agassiz station, has discovered a very extensive limestone quarry in close proximity to the railway track. The extent of this valuable stone is said to be inexhaustible. Already tests have been made by practical builders and plasterers of the lime burned from Mr. Macdonald's quarry and pronounced to be a first-class article in every respect. Kilns are to be erected at once and the industry prosecuted with vigor.

Whiskey Galore.

The bark Hussquina began discharging cargo at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf to-day. A large quantity of liquor, including 500 cases of gin, was the first to be taken out.

The Celebration.

The adjourned meeting of the Jubilee committee was held last night in the city hall, Mayor Fell presiding. Lieuts. Leonard E. Dick, Thomas H. Fisher, (Triumph), W. H. Maunsell, (Conquest), J. D. M. Hutchinson, (Caroline), — St. John, (Cormorant), were present to represent the navy. The sum of $600 was set apart for prizes for a regatta, and the committee was requested to arrange a programme of races. Messrs. McNiffe and Loewen were appointed to make arrangements for refreshments, and a special committee was named to wait upon the C. P. N. Co. in regard to the transportation of the New Westminster militia. A resolution was carried that the Admiral be requested to illuminate the war-ships on the evening of the 21st and the meeting adjourned until Saturday. The naval display on the 21st will be incomparably the finest thing of the kind ever witnessed on the North Pacific and will doubtless attract thousands from a distance. What is being done to advertise the event in other cities within one or two days journey? Nothing!

Nanaimo's Sufferers.

The Toronto *News* in referring to Mayor Gibson's appeal for aid for the families left without support, says: In the past, Toronto has always responded liberally and promptly to such appeals, and it ought to be so in this instance. Mayor Howland has intimated that he will be glad to forward individual subscriptions, and we have no doubt that some of our philanthropic citizens will respond to the appeal. But in a case of this character, where a large sum will be required to be of any substantial and permanent benefit to the survivors the City Council might very properly set the example by stimulating and supplementing private benevolence by a generous donation from the civic funds. We have, before now, aided foreign distress in this manner, and no citizen ought to grudge the very slight addition to taxation which an appropriation in aid of the Nanaimo sufferers would necessitate.

For the East.

Rev. W. W. Percival and family will leave for Ontario on Monday next. At the late conference of the Methodist Church here, Mr. Percival's resignation from the ministry of that denomination was tendered and regretfully accepted; and the reverend gentleman will apply for admission to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the general assembly of which will be in session at Winnipeg in a week or so. There will be only one feeling, that of deep regret, upon the departure of this gentleman and family from our city. During the three years he has been in Victoria he has made many warm friends, whose best wishes will follow him to his new home and into whatever sphere of usefulness he may be called.

Cheap Travelling.

Mr. D. E. Brown, District Passenger Agent for the C. P. R. at Vancouver, has issued a circular notifying all agents that round trip tickets from Vancouver and New Westminster and all points east to and including Donald will be issued to clergymen and duly authorized delegates to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to be held in Winnipeg on the 9th instant, at the low rate of $30. The tickets will be good to return by until July the 15th. This is a very liberal offer and one that should be taken advantage of by parties intending to be present at the forthcoming gathering of the divines, elders and others of this prominent and influential body.

A Port of Entry.

In advocating the claims of Kamloops to be made a port of entry, the *Sentinel* puts the matter forcibly and facetiously. It says: "The mercantile marine of Kamloops consists of five powerful steamers, and a number of smaller vessels propelled in various ways; but owing to the absence of the harbor-master, we cannot give exact particulars regarding the latter. The port is safe in all weathers, as it is completely land-locked. The entrance is easy at all times of the tide, and the opposite coast is easily reached from the berthing docks which nature has done so much in constructing."

Quite True.

The statement in Tuesday's TIMES that a Chinaman was employed removing earth from the site of the new court house was quite true. Our morning contemporaries, on the authority of Contractor A. J. Smith, say that our item "that a Chinaman was employed upon the work" is entirely untrue and a pure fabrication. And yet the Chinaman was there removing the earth, and attention was called to the fact by many citizens. The writer, who saw him, fancies he can distinguish a Chinaman from a *Colonist* reporter, notwithstanding the marked resemblance.

Customs Receipts.

For the month of May the customs receipts at the port of New Westminster amounted to $2,987.31, a decrease as compared with the same month last year of $3 709.68. For the month of May, 1886, the collections at Victoria were $64,442, and for May, 1887, $79,790.01, an increase of $15,348. The capital city still maintains the lead.

The C. P. R. Ocean Service.

Following are the new dates for the sailing of the Canadian Pacific vessels from Yokohama. The Abyssinia left on the 29th ult. The Parthia will sail on the 19th inst., and the Batavia July 10th. Large freight engagements of tea and other produce have been made for these vessels in Hongkong and Japan.

Chinese Barbarity.

Information from Cassiar by the last steamer says that a Chinaman had been killed and burned up in his cabin by another Chinaman. There was no positive proof that murder had been committed, but everything indicated that the deed was done as above stated.

Esquimalt Defences.

Two formidable looking pieces of ordnance, for the defence of Esquimalt, arrived on the Geo. E. Starr yesterday, consigned to P. McQuade & Son. They can be inspected at the dock.

Horse Races.

Messrs. Tait and Davis, patrons of the turf, have arranged for two days' races, June 21st and 22nd, at the Victoria Driving Park. The races will be both running and trotting, and the prizes offered are substantial.

Heavy Imports.

Within the last two days there has arrived from the Sound and Oregon 640 sheep, 38 head of cattle and upwards of 800 sacks of flour, all for this city and province.

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

A Suggestion as to the Cause of the Nanaimo Disaster.

A correspondent of THE TIMES at Wrangel writes: I send you a notice of the report of Colonel A. Ford, relative to the explosion at Crarae Quarry, Loch Fyne. It may throw some light on the Nanaimo disaster and is well worthy of attention. At Quarry, the quarry was above ground, and one can imagine, how much more destructive they would be in the depths of a mine, and what a small quantity would be required to turn the mine into a lethal chamber. The report is as follows: "A bluebook has been published containing the report of Col. A. Ford, Her Majesty's inspector of explosives, on the circumstances attending the explosion at Crarae Quarry, Loch Fyne, on September 25th, last year. It will be remembered that a large party went on a steamer to see the effects of some blasting operations in the quarry, and that after the explosion they visited the spot. Many of them were seized with faintness, six were dead when rescued, one died afterward, and five were conveyed to the infirmary at Greenock, where they recovered. Col. Ford gives, in minute detail, the gases which must have escaped after the explosion of 13,000 pounds of gunpowder, and describes the symptoms which were developed in the injured persons. Probably, Colonel Ford says, the mischief was done by the carbonic oxide, of which 468 pounds were generated by the explosion—an amount which, at the ordinary temperature and pressure, would occupy a space of 6,323 cubic feet. This would be sufficient to vitiate one hundred times as many cubic feet of air, but in the presence of carbonic anhydride—of which 2,575 pounds were generated—it would render 1,266,600 cubic feet fatal to human life. A very small proportion of that gas in the presence of carbonic anhydride renders the air fatal. Symptoms, however, agree with those attributed to poisoning by carbonic anhydride, and the blood of one of the deceased was so liquid after death that it flowed through the coffin. It is to be regretted, Colonel Ford says, that no opportunity of examining the blood of any of the deceased was afforded, as this would have furnished clear evidence as to which of the poisonous gases which flowed out from the interspaces of the quarry and gradually vitiated the air actually caused the deaths. Colonel Ford expressly relieves any one from blame for the fatal result.

Warning to Colliers.

A correspondent writing from the mainland sends THE TIMES the following extract from the Manchester *Guardian* of the 4th of May, relative to the manner in which mines in Lancashire and other parts of Britain are managed. Our correspondent adds that it is to be hoped such legislation will be introduced here as will compel owners of mines to issue a daily report of the condition of pits in which miners may be working. The "warning" was posted on the evening of Tuesday, May 3rd, and inserted in the *Guardian* of the following morning:

Tuesday Evening—The barometer has fallen rather fast yesterday and last night, and pressure is now 35 lb. on the square foot lower than on Saturday. Firemen must use the utmost care in examining every stall. Should any gas be found, do not fire it, but fix the danger signal, and report it at once. Look out for sudden inrushes of gas, especially in the neighborhood of weighted roofs, cracks in the roof, face, or roof. Use plenty of props and sprags, as falls are very imminent. See that all lamps are sound and locked; do not tamper with them. No naked lights; no smoking. No shot fired before Thursday; the danger will not have passed before then. See that all doors and brattice cloths are in good order and properly attended to. Keep out of the goafs as much as possible with your lights. Beware of coal dust, which is almost as bad as gas. Keep up a thorough ventilation in the pit.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it.

Difficulties in Railroading.

The fires raging in the woods in different sections of the country not only interfere with the telegraph wires, but also with railway tracks. The wires are down in the woods south of the boundary and between this city and the mainland. In the Mountain Division very destructive fires are raging, destroying a great deal of valuable timber and playing havoc generally in the neighborhood of the track, in consequence of the burning timber falling on the line. To-day Mr. D. R. Munro, city passenger agent, was notified by District Passenger Agent D. E. Brown, of Vancouver, that No. 2 passenger train, the Atlantic express, would not go out today in consequence of these fires. The train will start to-morrow on regular schedule time and go through to Montreal.

The West Coast Railway.

The *Reveille* is authority for the statement that the West Coast Railway Company have offered engineer Scurry $10 per day extra, balance of his crew to be paid in same ratio, to complete the preliminary survey and determine the practicability of the route from the Skagit river to Fort Hope, B. C., via the Samish valley and south fork of the Nooksack, within thirty days. As soon as work commences on that line the Cascade Toll Route Company will push work on their trail from Whatcom to the forks of the Nooksack. Whatcom must have connection with that railway, and the pack-trail will probably be sufficient to supply the demands of trade until a wagon road can be opened up.

Branching Out.

Mr. W N. Bole, M.P.P., will shortly open a branch office in Vancouver, in response to the invitation of a number of influential citizens. We hope he will not forget to ask John Robson's permission to practice law in his constituency.

ROYAL DRAWING ROOM

A Gorgeous Display by the Royal Family of England.

The Dresses Worn by the Queen and the Princesses Royal.

A correspondent writes the following description of the late Drawing Room held by Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace in honor of the Queen's Jubilee: I stood in the crowd at midday, watching the carriages pass into Buckingham Palace with their gorgeous freight of rich attire and gems. It being the first Drawing Room of the Queen's Jubilee, the attendance was very large, and I think the dresses too had an accession of grandeur. Modistes say they never before were given such latitude in lavishness of cost. The linings of many of the trains were fully as costly as the trains themselves, some of them being velvets of the most expensive kind. A lady present told me that afterwards, reading a detailed description of the costumes worn by the royal party, she felt as if she had taken nothing in at the time but color and jewels.

THE QUEEN

wore a train and bodice of black satin brocho, trimmed with jut and tulle, over a skirt of black merv covered with tulle, embroidered in jet; a tulle veil surrounded by a coronet of diamonds, a necklace, brooche and earrings of amethysts and diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Royal Red Cross, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. She looked grand, majestic and every inch the picture of a Queen Empress of hundreds of millions of subjects.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES

wore a dress of resede Lyons velvet and handsome reseda and gold brocade, draped with a volant of fine Irish lace and looped with bunches of shaded anemones and leaves; corsage and train to correspond. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds, feather and veil. Ornaments, diamonds and pearls. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, St. John of Jerusalem, the Order of the Royal Red Cross, and the Danish Family Order.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

of Schleswig-Holstein wore a very handsome dress and train of ivory silk, trimmed with gold embroidery. Headdress, a tiara of turquises and diamonds, veil and feathers. Ornaments, turquises and diamonds. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, and Crown of India, and the Royal Red Cross.

PRINCESS BEATRICE

wore a bodice and train of silver satin, draped with old point d'Argenton lace looped up with sprays of different colored marguerites. Headdress, diamond diadem, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, diamonds and pearls. Orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Royal Red Cross, the Hessian, Bulgarian Red Cross, and the Saxe-Ceburg and Gotha Family Order.

PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES

wore a train of white embossed satin lined faille and trimmed with tulle and clusters of shaded mauve primulas. Corsage to correspond, with petticoat of white tulle draperies over faille, festooned with clusters of shaded mauve primulas. Ornaments: Pearls, diamonds, and rubies. Order, Victoria and Albert.

INCIDENTS OF THE DRAWING ROOM.

A correspondent says he saw a lady, passing the Royal presence, tumble right down, her bouquet—a round, conventional one, with paper cup, not the elegant posy kind—spinning, like a teetotum on end, to the feet of the Prince of Wales, and her fan in a contrary direction. The Queen, she said, was greatly annoyed at the awkwardness which raised the incident. In the picture gallery a young American lady amused the august assemblage with the originality of her remarks.

ROYAL FAMILY GOSSIP.

The correspondent adds that as usual the young Princesses were the simplest of the simple. Hereof may be remarked that economy in dress is strictly enforced in the Marlborough royal household. A certain dressmaker states that the Princess often supplies her own material, sometimes the soft woollens of the Welsh manufacturer at seven pence a yard. This does not "pay" the royal employes exactly, but they make capital out of the patronage. Once a certain dressmaker had to attend Marlborough house to take instructions in making up some costumes for the young Princesses, of stuff that had cost considerably under a shilling a yard. This person was in an ante-room, and overheard a lively discussion going on between the Prince and Princess as to whether the skirts were to be plain or trimmed. The Prince went in for trimming, and carried the day.

THE ROYAL BEAUTY.

At a lady's costumier of note, the young Victoria of Teck, the beauty of the Royal family, is a great favorite. She ordered a serge walking dress lately, with six vests of different colors; "and then," she said, laughing, "the public will describe six separate dresses." A fashion writer in a lady's paper told me that she had described a certain dress of the Princess of Wales quite half a dozen times; each had been varied by accompaniment, but, to begin with, the material had cost under a shilling. But she added the Princess of Wales looks grand in anything. She has the art of wearing calico to make it look like cloth of gold"—slightly hyperbolic, but with a great amount of truth.

ROYAL LINEN.

There are certain things on which royalty has to spend royally—not, though, always out of the privy purse. A linen dealer in London has the royal order every year for ten new pairs of sheets at £25 a pair. This year's order has just been supplied, and I am indebted to one who saw it for the description. The linen was of the most exquisitely fine fabric; in the centre was the royal coat of arms most beautifully embroidered, and the crown equally exquisitely done in the four corners. These sheets are for the State rooms, and are all manufactured near Belfast. If they were of calico, they might have been made of gun cotton. Every day the Queen's bed is freshly furnished with linen, and six housemaids perform the task. There are twelve pillows, on which the linen cases are sewn, not buttoned or tied, and these also are changed every day.

Divorces.

The Dominion Senate has decided that American divorces do not hold good in Canada.

The Outlook for Short-horn Breeding.

The *Mark Lane Express* of a recent date has the following editorial on the universal Short-horn in England, where there are so many ancient breeds of cattle vieing for the supremacy: "It would indeed have been strange had the breeding of pedigree Short-horn alone amongst all other British agricultural industries escaped the general depression; but there are elements in its present position which we take to be indicative of unimpaired vitality and suggestive of much reasonable hope for the future. There is the fact of purely fancy values having become practically obsolete, and also the fact of Short-horn lineage without tangible merit having ceased to have any value at all in the open market. As we have pointed out on many former occasions, the fabulous prices paid in years gone by for animals possessing certain strains of blood have probably done no real good to the Short-horn breed of cattle, because they led to very extensive breeding for pedigree alone, irrespective of outward and visible merit, and to sustain consanguinity which could have no other result than the impaired constitution of certain tribes most highly prized by noblemen and others who spared no money to carry out their hobby—for it amounted to nothing more. Now all this has come to an end, so far as prices go, and there are probably few, if any, herds left in which close interbreeding is practiced. Those who made the breeding of Short-horns a mere plaything have become tired of it, and very many herds have of late years been dispersed. On the other hand, those who have made it a business, and conducted it in a business-like manner, have little cause for complaint, inasmuch as there never was a sounder demand for useful, pure bred Short-horn bulls among tenant farmers than there is now, despite these days of adversity. Nor is this in the least degree anomalous, inasmuch as the Short-horn has been proved beyond question to be the animal best adapted for the mixed husbandry which characterizes the agriculture of the country outside the grazing districts proper. Farmers are paying more attention to dairying on arable land, and also to breeding and rearing their own stock by hand—out of the pail—and there is no breed which can approach the Short-horn in respect of suitability for these purposes.

Whatcom Items.

The *Reveille* says that the removal of the merchandise goods of the Messrs. Laurence Bros. to Lynden practically leaves Whatcom without a dry goods establishment.

The British Columbia authorities on the proper showing of title turned over the Campbell creek logging camp to John Elwood, who has also been appointed administrator in the estate of the late James E. Murne.

The Chinese are importing large droves of hogs from British Columbia by way of Semiahmoo. They are driven to Seattle, where they are devoured by the heathen tyees.

The Blaine *Journal*, which flopped from the Republican party to the Democracy and supported Delegate Voorhees in consideration that one of its proprietors should be allowed to retain the Blaine post office, now mourns the fact that Murne's murderer is to be hung.

Says the *Reveille*: Of all the abominable evils with which a community may be cursed, that compound that is produced by cross a between the crank and the mean-back is the most detestable. We've got 'em here in Whatcom, and we are sometimes inclined to believe that they are in the majority. Talk about building a town where these conditions prevail!

Peter Gillies, of Sumas valley, three miles east of Nooksack crossing, is growing oats that weigh 50 lbs. to the bushel. He is also raising an extra superior quality of barley. The continuous high water in the Sumas river has prevented this gentlemen from completing his water power grist mill, but now that the clouds have cleared away and the snow nearly gone off the foot hills, the prospects are that he will be able to complete his mill and be ready to grind in the near future.

Annexation of Alberta.

Toronto *Mail*: "The people of Calgary are discussing annexation—not with the United States—but with British Columbia, the origin of the idea being the suggestion of the *Tribune*, of that place, that a dubious telegraph dispatch from Ottawa meant that a bill had been introduced in the House to annex a portion of Alberta to the Pacific Province. The British Columbians, we are told, claim that their eastern boundary should not be an imaginary line along the summit of the Rocky Mountains, but one a good deal farther east—somewhere about the fifth principal meridian. A more definite claim is that the boundary should run due north from Chief Mountain, on the 49th parallel, taking in a large slice of the prairie, including Calgary, as well as the Peace River country, and cutting Great Slave Lake in two. These, however, are only approximate definitions. The correct one, it is said, as found in the original records of British Columbia, is a line drawn 600 miles distant from the coast at all points. Calgary is 644 miles from Vancouver by the rail route, which is very tortuous, and it is estimated that a point 600 miles directly east of the coast line would be from thirty to fifty miles east of the town. Among the advantages of annexation mentioned by the *Tribune* are that the Calgarians would get representation in the British Columbia Legislature, without having to wait for one of their own; that they would escape the permit system; and that they would be relieved from the monopoly clauses of the Canadian Pacific charter."

The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up the prayers to be used at the Jubilee services, and they have received the approval of Her Majesty. "So," said a lay member of Convocation, "the Queen of earth sits in judgment upon the loyal supplications of her subjects to the King of Heaven."

Having in the past presented their former president, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, with a prize donkey, the coolers have now a very docile, cleverly-trained animal which they purpose offering as a present to the Queen, having heard that Her Majesty has lately taken a riding in a donkey-carriage.

The races for the Manchester cup of two thousand, seven and eighth was run at the Manchester meeting to-day. It was won by Carlton; Quilp, second; Rodius, third. There was 14 starters.

"The City of London Directory" shows that no fewer than 105 newspapers and periodicals have offices actually in Fleet street, wherein are 193 houses, and the number of other offices near—not included in this enumeration—would almost surpass belief.

THE GREAT DISTURBER

American Railroaders Discussing the Canadian Pacific.

The Cut Rate on Wool and Beans Creates Consternation.

The San Francisco *Post* of a recent date says that seven of the keenest railroad freight agents met in solemn conclave in that city that morning to discuss the railway situation, and the probability is that they will keep on meeting for many a dark day to come. The situation is belligerent and can only be settled by fighting or backing down. A new factor has come into the railroad business, and until it has found out where it belongs there is going to be war. It is like the new boy at school who has to fight and be fought until his status is indefinitely settled and every one knows whether he can whip Brown or not.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL POOL

has a notion that the Canada Pacific has no business with California freights, and the Canada Pacific has made up its corporate mind that it is entitled to a share of the pool, and it proposes to have it. Whether it will get a share now, or only after a long and expensive fight, depends on its rivals; but one thing can be relied upon, and that is, the Canada Pacific is in the fight for keeps, and so long as the snow keeps off the track it will cut rates or share the pie.

GEORGE OLDS,

the manager of the Canada Pacific, is an Englishman by birth. For many years he was in the old Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, as well as upon many of the American western lines. He has the ingenuity of the American added to the pugnacity of the Canadian and the tenacity of the Britisher. He is a hard formation, and he has got nothing to lose by this battle. His road has to haul about 38 empty cars a day east, and it costs so little more to haul them full, that George can make a rate of 20 cents a ton, and then have money to throw at the birds. The other agents say he is losing money on his latest cut to one cent a pound for loose wool, which only goes 8,000 pounds to the car, but Olds' agents say he is making a good thing on the traffic, and is only waiting to have his rate met to cut again to 50 or 25 cents, just to show how to railroad cheaply.

A SAD GROUP.

Seven freight agents sat in Stubbs' office and glared at a map of the Canada Pacific, while they vowed that they couldn't do it at the price. Another man tore his hair on the outside. He was the manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and he had a great woe of his own. The Canadian Pacific had just announced a cut of $100 on passenger rates from Omaha to China, and visions of loose-trousered Englishmen coming west by way of the Canadian Pacific floated through the agent's mind. "They can't do it," he said, as he joined the group of seven in the northwest corner of Stubb's office. "What hurts me most," said the A. & P. man, "is the thought that shipping this wool loose at $1 a hundred will throw a number of

WOOLGRADERS AND PACKERS

out of work." "Yes," said the guardian of the Sunset route, as he wiped away a tear of sensibility. "A most objectionable feature of the situation is that it will take large sums of money out of the country and still further gorge the monarchically endowed coffers of an alien corporation," remarked the patriot of the Northern Pacific, taking his imported cigar from between his Paris made teeth. "How any

AMERICAN WOOLGROWER

can find it in his heart to patronize the transportation system of a country that has treated that noble patriot O'Brien so shamefully I cannot understand," said the much investigated U. P. man. "It's not my funeral," said the Denver & Rio Grande man. "I'm a sort of an Ishmaelite myself, but by —— it's time the American pulpit raised its voice against foreign aggression. Why the Canada Pacific runs fall trains on Sundays!"

THE BOSTON QUESTION.

The Canada Pacific is determined to have the culture of the country with it. It has made a rate on beans of 75 cents a hundred to Missouri river points by way of Vancouver, Winnipeg, St. Paul and Omaha. Beans are a great staple, and this rate is much below the pool figures. Whether they will meet the cut is not yet determined.

WEST COAST TRADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR—Several articles which have appeared recently in the *Colonist*, written by one of its reporters, are calculated to give an erroneous impression about west coast trading. The reporter spent some time on a sealing schooner, and when referring to the west coast may only mean the coast of Washington Territory, which he visited. I have been a trader for eighteen years on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and I am consequently in a position to know that the assertion of the reporter that liquor is sold to the Indians by traders there is made out of whole cloth. *It is untrue.* The traders on the west coast of this island are Capt. Spring, Capt. Warren, and Gutman & Frank, all of this city. In stating that any one of these sells liquor to the Indians, the *Colonist* reporter is uttering a slander which he may be called upon to prove. The story about the klootchman selling the skins may be true or it may not; but it is not true of Vancouver Island. Commercial matters of that kind are invariably transacted by the Indian, as all traders know. The reporter must come down to facts, and state on what part of the west coast liquor is sold by traders to the Indians.

GEORGE LOGAN.

Not as it Should Be.

The *Columbian* very justly complains of the treatment accorded the firemen of that city by the railway officials at Vancouver during the Tuesday evening fire scare. The New Westminster brigade went over to help their brethren at the terminal city to fight the fire. Many of the brigade were hard-working men in several of the manufactories of the Royal City and had to be at their posts on time the following morning. Notwithstanding that intimation to the effect had been given the Mayor and several of the Aldermen, no means were provided to bring them back. Many were obliged to walk the entire distance, 12 miles, or hire special conveyance in order to be in time for their work. This is not as it should be, and it is to be hoped a similar occurrence will not take place again.

Our Contemporary's Blunder.

In closing an article on the *Colonist's* unfortunate blunder in reporting the Nanaimo calamity, Mr. James Harvey uses the following vigorous Anglo-Saxon in reference to a letter signed "Medico," which appeared in the same journal: "I cannot, however, close this argument without referring in brief terms to the vile nature of the letter headed as above, and published in the *Colonist*. It is false as to its statement in all particulars; it is the stab of the assassin in the back; the work of the cowardly moonlighter shooting from behind the hedge which conceals his identity." The most unfortunate feature of this rather unpleasant discussion lies in the refusal of the paper to retract the brutal aspersions of which it was guilty, and it not only refused to retract, but it added insult to injury, and threatened to produce affidavits! We hope the matter may now be allowed to drop out of sight.

Nanaimo Assizes.

Mr. Justice Crease is at Nanaimo and will preside at the assizes which open next week. The docket is not a long one, but the cases are mostly of a serious nature. The following is the calendar:

Adam McKelvey—Perjury.
Stafford McKelvey—Perjury.
Lee Hung—Shooting with intent.
Thomas Embleton—Abortion.
George Milne—Arson.
Bill Namakow—Assaulting Chief Stewart.
R. McDonald—False pretences.
Louis Omegna—Murder.
A. Jones—Larceny.
Ah Jim—Larceny.

Ah Fat and Ah Sam, charged with the murder of the Chinese woman, Tue Guay, will probably be committed in time to stand their trial at this assize.

Mr. D. M. Eberts will appear on behalf of the Attorney-General and conduct the cases for the Crown.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

A Laudable Object.

The New Westminster *Guardian* says that it has been resolved upon to invite all the municipal councils of the district to meet in convention at New Westminster, and consider what are the most desirable proceedings to secure the complete navigation of the Fraser, the building of the Southern railway, and the establishment of a suitable market. Every other matter affecting the interests of all the municipalities will be considered at the same time. The opinion is prevalent in New Westminster that the prospects are encouraging for the passing of the Southern Railway Bill by the Commons. This, however, can only be accomplished with the consent of the C. P. R. as in the Columbia-Kootenay scheme of last year.

Boom in Juneau.

They have a real estate boom in Juneau, and vacant lots have sold as high as $1200. The magnificent perspective of Juneau real estate, looking to the sides of the only front street, is what gives a golden edge to its value. The base of the everlasting mountains at one end and the boundless ocean washing the other end of the same city lot, is an association of scenery and advantages not always met with, and ought to cost money. However, all joking aside, the northern metropolis is just entering upon a boom. One or two real estate agents might find profitable employment there for a season.

Blue Jackets' Picnic.

About sixty blue jackets from the Triumph indulged in a jubilee picnic on their own account to-day. Two large busses, four horses to each, were engaged and the jolly fellows were passing through town at an early hour, singing in chorus as they drove along. If sunshine can ever be extracted from a cucumber, it will be a blue jacket who will succeed in doing so. They certainly possess the faculty of being jolly under all circumstances.

The Reservoirs.

They are in *statu quo*, and, judging from appearance, are likely to stick there for an indefinite length of time. The Council, we think, is not in earnest in the professed intentions to extend the water works, and is acting on this question as though it was above or indifferent to public opinion. Nothing was done last night. Even Coun. Pearse's ardor in the good cause seems to have abated. Why?

Inland Revenue.

The following are the receipts for the Inland Revenue Division of Victoria for May, 1887:

License fees	$ 10 00
Tobacco	64 40
Cigars	1,051 20
Spirits	4,214 85
Malt	1,203 67
Other receipts	31 00
Total	$6,575 12

The Last Spike.

The last spike on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Railway was driven yesterday afternoon. Special wire was laid for the occasion and the head officials at St. Paul notified of the event. Assistant Manager Buckley's car passed over the switchback. There was great excitement in Tacoma over the affair.

Ceased Publication.

Mr. J. M. Duval states that the *Industrial News* has been issued for the last time, for the present at least. It was a sprightly, spicy fearlessly written sheet, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement here to warrant its continuance.

Delayed in the Mountains.

Dr. McIlvain telegraphed yesterday from Revelstoke that he was on his way home, but could not proceed further than the Columbia crossing town for the present. It is expected he will be here either Friday or Saturday.

Cholera Quarantine.

To guard against cholera all vessels from north American ports arriving in Canadian ports must be disinfected. Our quarantine [illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The subject of a Commercial Union between Canada and the United States is being generally discussed on both sides of the boundary. The indications at present are that it will be the political problem to be solved in the future. The subject is one that finds great favor in the ranks of both the great political parties of Canada. Whilst the movement has many friends, a majority of the manufacturers, as well as many merchants, who are interested in the cotton and woollen industries of the country, are hostile. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, and other advanced political writers and thinkers, warmly favor the movement. At a recent meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade this gentleman pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the farm, the mine and the fisheries from commercial union. "Let custom houses," he said, "be abolished between Canada and the United States and capital would flow in all directions to our advantage. Commercial union would once and for all settle the fishery troubles. This itself was of the highest importance, as Britain was so taken up with troubles within and diplomatic relations without as to make it impossible for her to settle the fishery treaty satisfactory to Canada. He thought that Canadian dignity was safe owing to the desire for nearer trade relationship having come from the United States, and not from us. He said that he was in favor of the National Policy in 1878, because he felt that Canada should have either reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariffs. He did not believe that annexation would follow from commercial union, but on the other hand he felt that Canadian nationality would be safer under it than by having our present relationship to the States continued. As far as annexation was concerned, he abhored the word. Some of the Canadian manufacturers would no doubt succumb to the change, but the whole interests of the country should be consulted and not those of a few."

Others followed in the same strain, and resolutions embodying their views were brought before the meeting. Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, the well-known wholesale dry goods merchant, and a pronounced Liberal, moved the following resolution:

That the true policy of enlightened nations in their commercial intercourse is the maintenance of a friendly and a generous spirit, avoiding all causes of disquietude by discouraging the enactment of irritating conditions and seeking in a spirit of frankness and fairness where such conditions exist to have them removed; that this board is of opinion that neither in its trade or other relations should any cause of strife exist between Canada and the great nation with which geographically and commercially it is so closely connected; that it believes that a commercial treaty mutually advantageous alike to both parties can be framed in such a spirit of fairness as will afford the best guarantee for its perpetuity; that this board is in favor of the employment of all laudable means to secure the end so much to be desired, but that in consideration of such subject it disapproves of any proposal to discriminate against Great Britain, whose protection we enjoy and under whose watchful and fostering care we have grown to be the people we are and occupy the proud and enviable position which we do among the nations of the earth.

This resolution gave rise to a very animated discussion, and it became apparent the members were becoming somewhat tropical on the subject, and repeated motions to adjourn were made. Mr. MACDONALD's motion, however, carried by an overwhelming majority. The advocates of Commercial Union in the Queen City were not to be thus baulked. They at once went to work and organized a league, with branches to be established in every city, town, village, county, township and hamlet in the Dominion. Already a demonstration in favor of the movement is to be held in the County of Dufferin, one of the most ultra Conservative constituencies in the country—represented in parliament by the Hon. THOS. WHITE. The moving spirits have invited Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN, the Canadian-American millionaire, to be present on that occasion. In the invitation to Mr. WIMAN, the committee says:

Aside from a desire to see, hear, and know the man who more than any other Canadian abroad has reflected honor on his native country, there is a deeper desire. It is that some public demonstration should take place favorable to the movement which contemplates a complete reciprocity between the United States and Canada. * * Few men beside yourself seem to have comprehended the simplicity and yet the magnitude of this great question. Few have expressed in simple but direct terms the advantages that would flow to Canada from this movement, and certainly none have so clearly explained the chances that exist for its consummation.

It is evident that the farming community favor Commercial Union; if they are sincere in the matter and join hands in demanding it with the lumber man, the mine owner and the ship builder, there is not the slightest doubt but they will out-vote the hostile manufacturer and merchant.

As yet public opinion on the subject cannot be said to have definitely formed on one side or the other of the line, although in both, as already stated, expressions in favor of the adoption of some plan have not been wanting. That the scheme or proposal will meet with a strong opposition in both countries is certain. *Bradstreet's* assures us of this, for it says that "there will undoubtedly be strong opposition in many quarters in the United States to the extension of the privileges of Commercial Union to Canada except on the basis of political union." Or in other words unless Canada yields to the wishes of her suitor and decides to form a matrimonial political alliance with her powerful neighbor across the border we need not look for any favors.

All the French railways are controlled by the government of that country, the State itself being a rail road proprietor, and the lines which it does not own are under its protection. It fixes the tariffs and looks over all the affairs of the companies. It does more; it taxes every passenger. Without counting the privileges of government functionaries, and the free passes of all the soldiers, the state draws $17,000,000 every year in taxation on the passengers. There is a government superintendent in the offices of the company and also one stationed in every large town. Such a thing as competition and opposition is thus impossible. There are now 21,000 miles of railway in France, and every year the lines carry 180,000,000 passengers and 85,000,000 tons of merchandise.

MORE NOSE CUTTING.

The Americans are not taking at all kindly to the new Canadian tariff. A leading journal beyond the borders in discussing the new tariff, says: "There was once a poet by the name of MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER. He was not a poet like TENNYSON, BRYANT or LONGFELLOW; but he wrote a good deal of verse which was read. He never said anything that anybody could deny; his propositions were always safe, for he would sing:

If thou puttest thy foot in water,
It will get wet;
And if thou thrustest thy hand in the fire,
It probably will be burnt.

For a long time it was believed that TUPPER had died, or had been translated or sublunated. He seems, however, to have been resurrected in Canada, where he fills the office of Finance Minister. He has ceased poetry writing; his forte now being political economy, and a good strong kind of political economy at that. He warns Mr. CLEVELAND, and warns him for the last time, that if he ventures to put in force the embargo on Canadian trade, authorized by Congress, he, TUPPER, will build a wall round Canada which will keep out American iron, and England will re-enact the corn laws to keep out American grain. In other words, if the President tries to stop the seizure of American fishermen for buying bait or ice in Canadian harbors, the people of England and of Canada will forthwith cut off their noses to spite him. That is rather an alarming prospect. We do a great deal of business in one way or another with Great Britain, and we should be sorry to see the people of that country embark in a policy which would injure them. It is not all to our own advantage that there should be bread riots in Manchester and Birmingham. When France and Germany laid protective duties on food products, we merely noted the fact as an indication that for the moment the landed interest in those countries was predominant over the interest of the working class. Our relations with those countries were not close enough to make us feel that an error in their fiscal policy would recoil upon us. But is different with England. Popular disturbances in that kingdom would inevitably involve us in the melee; our financial affairs are inextricably mixed up with those of Great Britain; a money panic there would affect New York and San Francisco; mercantile failures there would involve similar accidents here. Therefore, it is not at all to our interest that the English should, even for the sake of administering a rebuke to Congress, cut off their noses in the way that TUPPER suggests. In truth they have no more notion of levying duties on American food than of rejecting the multiplication table. England is committed beyond all possibility of change to the policy of providing her people with cheap food without regard to the profits of the land-owner. When TUPPER says she is not he shows that he doesn't know what he is talking about. He may be right about his Canadian wall. Nobody knows what the Canadians may do about iron, and nobody cares. They might enjoy paying two prices for steel rails, for anything we know. A people which could select TUPPER to be Finance Minister cannot be reckoned up by any known process of reasoning. But if anybody in Canada supposes that the President is going to be deterred from doing his duty by threats that the Canadians will retaliate by cutting off their own noses, he is mistaken. So far as President CLEVELAND is concerned they may cut off noses and ears, too, without disturbing his composure."

RAPID RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway was in course of construction in the Prairie division, that is between Brandon and Calgary, the rate of progress was considered the most remarkable on record. Up to that period nothing had hitherto been achieved approaching in rapidity the ground covered by the Canadian Pacific contractors. Wonderful as was that progress it is more than probable it will be eclipsed this year by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba line, which is extending its service into Idaho, with the intention of ultimately reaching the coast. The following particulars of the progress already made by this line is from the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, which asserts that the work now going on is the most remarkable ever witnessed on this continent or in the world. Says our St. Paul contemporary concerning the western extension: One hundred and twenty miles had been constructed north and west of Devil's Lake to Minot last summer, and during the winter immense preparations had been made for its completion to the Great Falls of the Missouri, a distance of about 550 miles. For this purpose there was accumulated at Minot probably the largest quantity of construction material ever massed at one point. It consisted of vast piles of steel rails, spikes, ties, timber and piling, covering an area of forty acres. The work of construction was resumed April 1. The grading had been finished twenty-seven miles west of Minot in the fall of 1886, and partly finished for ninety-two miles. The tracklaying was commenced at Minot in a small way on April 2, but it is only within two or three weeks that operations were prosecuted on the large scale they have now assumed. Up to Saturday night the contractors had laid seventy-one miles of track, of which twenty-one miles were laid in the last five and a half days. This is, by far, the most rapid work of railroad construction ever witnessed on this continent or any other, though the contractors, Shepard, Winston & Co., had previously made the best record ever known on the Burlington & Northern and other lines. They have now employed a force of 3300 teams and about 7000 men on this line alone, and while their army of tracklayers on the hither end of the grade are building the super-structure of ties and rails at the rate of four or five miles a day, another army is engaged in leveling hills and filling valleys and bridging streams many miles ahead, so as to keep the grade ahead of the tracklayers. Such rapidity of construction is only possible by the combination of masterly skill on the part of the railroad contractors with that displayed by Supt. EGAN in pushing forward the material in the vast quantities needed for such extensive and expeditious operations. Meanwhile the Manitoba is pushing construction on other lines so that it is now laying an aggregate of about seven miles of track a day, and when the Montana extension, which is now cutting its way through a hilly country, emerges on the more level region beyond, the work of construction will be even more rapid than heretofore. It is expected that the road will be completed to the Great Falls of the Missouri by September 1st, barring bad weather and other accidents.

PRINCESS VICTORIA, wife of Prince Ludwig of Battenburg, and grand daughter of Queen Victoria, is suffering at Darmstadt from gastric fever. Her physicians report that the malady is rapidly developing into typhus.

WASHINGTON monument is to be closed to the public to keep it from being chipped down and carried off. At the rate at which its destruction has been going on, it would be stolen in about one-tenth of the time that was required to build it.

FROM Montreal it is learned that Mr. Buchanan will temporarily assume the duties of the late Mr. Smithers as General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, whose successor will not be appointed until after the annual meeting of the Bank on the 5th of June.

MR. EDISON has little hope of any good telephoning by sea. It would be one million times as difficult, he says, to talk from America to Europe as from New York to Coney Island. Mr. Edison's health is improving, and some new invention of his may exceed his hopes.

EX-GOVERNOR Alger, of Michigan, who tried to buy Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate," for presentation to the city of Detroit, has now purchased the "Last Days of Mozart," by the same artist, for $50,000. The picture will be placed in the Detroit Art Museum.

IN the course of his budget speech Mr. LaRiviere gave the Manitoba House to plainly understand that he would oppose further aid to the Hudson's Bay Railroad project until satisfactory evidence was forthcoming that the line could be carried through to completion. This, he believed, Mr. Sutherland cannot now produce, and consequently the project is virtually off the hooks.

THINKING men in Canada are beginning to think and ponder over our financial position and the alarming proportions which the national debt of the country has assumed. The opinion is becoming general that it should not be further augmented. The annual interest now amounts to $11,000,000—a sum sufficient to keep the country's nose to the grindstone for years to come. The greater part of this enormous amount is payable out of the country, and thereby acting as a direct drain upon the taxpayers. For the past twenty years we have borrowed at the rate of nearly ten millions a year on an average. With this importation of money we could with comparative facility pay the annual interest charges. But how will we be situated when we stop borrowing abroad as we hope to do? The annual drain of millions to pay interest must go on, as a drain upon our resources. Take eight millions out of the country for interest without the usual influx of borrowed capital and we shall begin to feel, more strongly than before, how serious a matter our big federal debt has become. The balance must rest with those who have so recklessly involved the country.

C. P. R. RATES.

General Traffic Superintendent Olds Makes an Explanation.

The following letter has been issued by Mr. Geo. Olds, General Traffic Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, relative to the complaints made by the Northwest delegates to Ottawa on the Disallowance question:

The Toronto *Mail*, of the 21st inst., accuses this company of misquoting the grain rates of the American railway lines, and says that the tariffs used by this company in making comparisons of rates were five years old. The tariffs used for comparison were the latest issued so far as we had any knowledge. The tariffs of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway particularly referred to by the *Mail*, were numbers 41 and 42 and dated April 5th, 1887, and are no doubt still in force. The editorial referred to was based on a misleading statement of Mr. J. D. Brock, published in the *Mail* of the 20th, from which it would appear that the Canadian Pacific rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Port Arthur is 38 cents per 100 pounds, whereas it is only 28 cents. The C. P. R. rates quoted by Mr. Brock have no relation to Manitoba wheat shipped to Port Arthur, and that is where all of it goes either as such or as flour. Wheat to be floured in transit at Winnipeg or other points in the Northwest is billed to the milling point at the ordinary local rates, but the product is shipped from the mills at the balance of the through rate. In other words, while wheat milled in transit may pay a high rate to the mill, the product is taken from the mill at a nominal rate. This has been repeatedly explained, and Mr. Brock could hardly have been ignorant of the facts when he wrote his letter to the *Mail*. It seems to be part of the tactics of the anti-disallowance agitators to anticipate the answer to one false or misleading statement by publishing another and so keep the excitement up. Charges are made through the press and we reply to them, in some cases quoting the rates of other lines for comparison. Then the correctness of our quotations is attacked. There is one way of getting at the facts and that is by laying the complaints before the Railway committee of the Privy council. The rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are within the control of the government, but I am informed that no complaint as to these rates has ever reached the Privy Council from Manitoba or the Northwest. It is quite impossible for the officers of the company to answer through the public press all the charges that are made, and made generally by men who ship no freight. A railway tariff is a very complex matter and without explanation all sorts of misleading figures may be drawn from it.

GEO. OLDS,
General Traffic Manager,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Political and Other Gossip from Ottawa—The New Tariff.

Excellent Traits of Character—Ottawa's Salubrious Climate.

OTTAWA, May 23.—The current topic of discussion continues to be the Tupper tariff and its effect upon certain lines of industry. There is no two opinions as to the ability with which Sir Charles handled his figures and propositions. Equally candid is the expressions in regard to Sir Richard Cartwright's vast knowledge of the financial position of the Dominion. Rarely has there been in the galleries such an attendance as was witnessed on the budget night. The House then was seen at its best. The speaker's gallery was crowded with the wealth, the beauty and the fashion of the capital. Here was to be observed the daintiest specimens of Ottawa's feminine fashion. The Senators were present in great numbers, almost in a solid body. The great unwashed crammed themselves into the gallery, where much poking out of elbows and trampling of corns was indulged in. The reporters' gallery was jammed by ambitious and hard-working pencil drivers, until actually there was not enough room to swing the proverbial cat. All this to listen to one who had hitherto been considered as Canada's most bombastic of public men, who for five mortal hours were kept listening to glib utterances that this Canada of ours is the finest country in the world, sir, the best managed, the most prosperous, in fact, a modern Tom Tiddler's ground, where happy, healthy citizens, untrammeled by care, unburdened with financial, political, or other difficulties, may employ themselves with picking up gold on the highways. And nearly all this unalloyed bliss is due to the machinations of the wisest, purest, and most disinterested government that ever existed. Ye gods and little fishes!

It is well to be merry and wise,
It is well to be loyal and true,
It is well to be off with the old TAX
Before you are on with the new.

As Sir Charles evidently thought in removing duty on anthracite, and conferring it on iron and cottons. As there is only one firm manufacturing prints in Canada, we may easily suppose the increased price of prints to be in exact proportion to the duty imposed.

It is a prevalent idea that most men when hard pressed, vary from the "whole truth," but I have seldom known of any one going so far out of his way to utter a statement bearing on its face the impress of falsehood, as did Sir Charles Tupper, in the course of his speech, when he asserted that on landing in New York, on his way from England, he was surprised to learn that the local elections of the Dominion were on the tapis, having had no knowledge of the fact before.

While the government prefers to protect the great iron industry of the country by imposing duty upon iron products, they exempt from duty steel rails, which are the very articles for which there is the greatest demand; but then it would never do to go back on their railroad friends.

I remember reading a story in my salad days about an old gentleman with a variety of colored spectacles, and the world always appeared to him just the shade of the pair he happened to don, and I could not help but think Sir Charles was looking through his golden-hued spectacles at the particular time he delivered his budget speech, while from the clear, concinsive manner in which he was answered, Sir Richard evidently wore a pair of clearest crystal, through which things appeared in their right light, and no flaw passed undetected.

The ancient dames and dowagers of the Senate have resumed their knitting and small talk once again, but whether they will be able to stand the strain of any more four minutes' sessions during the heated term is difficult to say. Why not make an institution of 5 o'clock tea wherewith to refresh the wearied "inner man" and give them opportunity for displaying new gowns and caps? Seriously, though, the last place to look for a Senator is in the Senate Chamber. He may occasionally be there to be sure, but he may generally be found either in the smoking room or drawing his pay—especially the latter. In fact, as present constituted the Senate is a disgustingly useless body, nor will it ever be better while it remains—like the handle of a jug—all one side.

I have discovered an excellent trait in the Ottawa ladies; one strikingly indicative of good sense, fine womanly feeling, consideration of others and an eye for beauty—they take their hats off at the theater, be it comedy or tragedy.

The meanness of the Government is well illustrated by the fact that while almost every Tory member has a room, or is, at any rate, comfortably provided for in the Commons, the Opposition are crowded to a degree. They may have a few square inches to call their own, but anything like roomy comfort is a myth. Figuratively speaking, they can find no resting-place for the soles of their feet or where to lay their heads.

The Parliamentary grounds are beginning to look very lovely. Flower beds are set out, rustic seats distributed generously, the grass trimmed, and the merry cricketers, having erected a handsome marquee, are to be seen at all hours of the day bobbing hither and thither like huge white flannel butterflies. The Lovers' Walk is once again dry and fit for use. Nor does the number of sentimental couples who seek its shades seem to have diminished since last summer, and the commonplace pedestrian taking a stroll there, finds it just as necessary to be deaf and blind as ever.

The House is at present enjoying a vacation. A large majority of the members are out of the city. Those remaining are the representatives of out-lying districts such as your own province of British Columbia. It is hinted by Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Mara that the estimates will embrace sums for public improvements and other expenditures on the Pacific Coast province. A large number of representatives and leading citizens have signified their intention to visit the Northwest and the province of the midnight sun this summer.

The weather here has already been very warm. On several occasions the theomometer has indicated 90° in the shade. Fancy political discussions in such tropical weather.

LEONIAS.

Parliamentary Notes.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. McInnes introduced a bill to provide for the conveyance of Legislators and Judges free of charge over railroads. The bill was read a first time.

The first report of the committee appointed for the purpose of collecting information regarding the existing natural food produced in the Northwest Territories, and the best means of conserving and increasing them was received and adopted.

In reply to Mr. Daver, Mr. Abbott said that the government was not in a position to state what arrangements there had been made for steam communication between British Columbia and Japan.

Mr. Abbott moved the second reading of an act respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories. This measure has simply for its object the authorizing of the government to appoint two members of the Senate to the Northwest.

VANCOUVER ALARMED.

Threatened with a Second Obliteration by Fire.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday night the breeze that had been blowing over English Bay, suddenly increased in velocity and in a few minutes a moderate gale was sweeping over the city of Vancouver, fanning the clearing fires into fiercer flame. As the wind increased the fires grew brighter, and in an hour or two the timber and cordwood on the Brighouse property and near the railway bridge on the C. P. R. R. property, was one mass of flames. Fortunately there were very few sparks or cinders in the air, otherwise the city might have for the second time been reduced to ashes. Three small buildings near the bridge—one two stories high—which were occupied by the workmen in the railway machine shops, were burned down. Another building on the Brighouse estate—a substantial frame dwelling house—was also licked up, but fortunately they were removed a considerable distance from the solidly built portion of the city and the conflagration did not extend beyond the porperty named. A gentleman who came down last night informed us that about 4500 cords of wood—the winter's work of a large gang of men—were either wholly or partially consumed. It was owned principally by the C. P. R. For a few hours the greatest alarm prevailed in Vancouver, and at the west end of the city, near the scene of the fire, women and children were hustling for their household effects and a general fear seemed to pervade the majority that the 13th of June was to be repeated over again. Mayor McLean telegraphed to New Westminster for assistance, which was promptly sent, the engine, hose and firemen from the latter place arriving about 2 a. m., by special train, when, fortunately, the danger was nearly over. The New Westminster department was hospitably received, and although its services were not required, the promptness with which it turned out was just as highly appreciated.

Vancouver's Water Works.

On Saturday the ratepayers of Vancouver will vote on the Coquitlam Water by-law. The vote will be for and against the scheme. The proposal is to carry the pipes from the lake some twenty miles distant from the terminal city down the Inlet along the line of railway to Vancouver. The piping is to be of sheet steel. The possibility of accomplishing the undertaking in this manner was submitted to a San Francisco engineer who, it is said, is an authority on such matters, and that his report is a favorable one. The lightness of the iron for carrying the water such a great distance is claimed by those who believe themselves to be capable of giving a judgment, to be entirely too light and consequently subject to frequent breakages. This scheme has a good many warm supporters. It was the one accepted by the council, but whether by fair or foul means we are not informed. It is stated that the cost of the construction of the Coquitlam system will cost a large sum of money. In that company are believed to be Mr. Robert Dunsmuir, M.P.P., the Hon. John Robson, C. G. Major, the Messrs. Oppenheimer, Messrs. Corbould & McColl and other prominent citizens of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. The C. P. R. Company are said to favor the Coquitlam in preference to the Capilano, and that doing so ensures the safety of the by-law passing.

On the other hand a large, and possibly a decided majority favor the Capilano system, which is to carry the water across the Inlet in 15-inch mains, cast to withstand a great pressure to the square mile. A duplicate pipe will be laid to be in readiness in the event of accident. The distance is claimed to be only some 9 miles, as against 20 in the other plan. A greater head can be secured, as well as a splendid quality of water and in great abundance. The feasibility of accomplishing the laying of pipes under the water in the Inlet has been demonstrated in the Devil's gut at Boston, where the depth is greater and the current much stronger. This company was chartered over a year ago, and ever since have been actually to work preparing their plans. They offer to supply water without any guarantee; in this respect differing very materially from their rivals of the Coquitlam scheme. The company embraces many of our most substantial business men, amongst them being Messrs. R P. Rithet, Thos. Earle, Capt. Irving, G. A. Keefer and many others. As an evidence of the sincerity in the matter it may be stated that already the sum of $10,000 has been paid into the Bank of British Columbia on the company's account. The greatly less rate at which the Capilano water can be supplied to the citizens—and the preparations made will secure a complete, ample service for a population of 25,000 people—will be supplied at a much less rate than can the waterfrom the Coquitlim.

Both schemes should have equal fair play at the hands of the Council; the electors could then vote intelligently. The subject is one requiring the exercise of much judgment and prudence, all of which no doubt the electors will ere this have weighed very carefully. The best scheme is the one that should be adopted irrespective of personal or other considerations.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Hon. A. E. B. Davie is recovering rapidly.

Miss Edith Nicholson, of the Island of Jersey, left for home this morning.

Mr. W. Halpenny, government guide, came back yesterday, after two weeks spent in the interior.

Mr. W. C. Ward's broken leg is progressing favorably. He has been resting easily yesterday and to-day.

Mr. Geo. E. Pilz, of Alaska, came up from San Francisco on the last steamer, and will leave, probably, by the Ancon.

Walter Bentley, Nanaimo; H J Kuhlman and wife, Portland; L P. Palmer, Nesh Bay, are registered at the Clarence.

Mr. Thomas Earle went to Seattle by this morning's Sound steamer in connection with his railway matters. He will not return until Saturday.

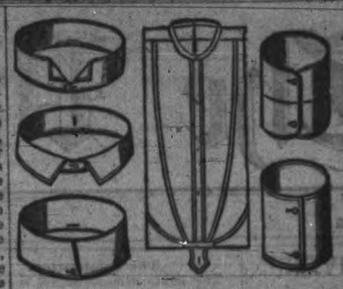
M. J. Davis, the enterprising manager in this city for Joseph Ullman, furrier, New York, returned from the Sound today.

Supt. Boycraft will leave for Kamloops on Friday morning to enquire into the escape of Hill and the murder on Campbell's ranch. Afterwards he will go to Ladner's Landing on the same sort of an errand.

Mr. John Burch, of Calgary, is in the city. He likes the appearance of Victoria, but imagines there is less bustle and activity than in Calgary. Mr. B., we might add, is imaginative.

Localism.

Our esteemed morning contemporary, the *Standard*, refers to Vancouver as "The Mushroom Town on the shores of Burrard Inlet." Our other esteemed morning contemporary, the *Colonist*, has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of that sort of talk against Vancouver, and has done more in one year to foster a feeling of bitterness between the two cities than it can undo during the balance of its days. The *Standard* should not, by sneer or insinuation, imitate the example set it by the *Colonist*, because it has a character for accuracy of statement and fair dealing to lose. Give the terminal city its right name; it has come to stay and we ought all to be glad of it.



A Good Pair Linen Cuffs, 25c
A Good Pair Celluloid do., 50c
3 Good Linen Collars, - 50c
Celluloid Collars, 25c each
A Good Linen Front White Shirt, with Band or Cuffs, $1

A. GILMORE,
Clothier and Hatter, - Johnson Street.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of two cents per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the fifth day of June, 1887, when and where each and all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated 30th May, 1887. m 3 d D&Wcl

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, in Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 13th day of June, 1887, at half-past Eleven o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the propriety of passing such amendments to the 13th and other sections of the act of Incorporation and the Articles of Association as will enable the Company to take advantage of the Act of the Legislature of British Columbia, entitled "An Act to aid the development of Quartz Mines," No. 50, passed on the 5th April, 1887.

Shareholders who are unable to attend personally are requested to transmit their proxies to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated the 21st April 1887. my 2-dw

Land Hunters, Attention!

THE undersigned has to notify all parties in want of wild or improved land, or farms to rent, or to be worked on shares, that they can be accommodated by applying to him. Having a thorough knowledge of all parts of British Columbia, he is in a position to impart reliable information to all such we may be anxious for farming, mineral or timber lands. Being a practical farmer, he has a knowledge of the wants of that important class. He has located at Vancouver, the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where he will be happy to see all new-comers on their arrival.

Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM SHANNON,
Vancouver, B. C.
ap8 W 1y

RUPTURE.

Egan's New Scientific Truss

After 15 years of labor and trial, on this appliance, it is now perfect, will *hold any case of Hernia*, during hardest work or severest strain, in running, jumping or lifting. *CURED RUPTURE* where all others failed even to hold. The proprietor of *this paper has evidence of three cases. Send Stamps* for treatise, containing *your neighbor's testimony*, price list, &c.

Please mention this paper, describe your rupture, and say if it comes down, and if on right, left, or both sides, also *kind of work* you do.

Address DR. J. Y. EGAN, Hernia Specialist, Toronto, Canada. may30 D&W

EYE AND EAR. HEAD, BRAIN & NERVE.

DR. ROBERTS, LATE OF NEW York the most successful specialist on the Pacific Coast, 26½ Kearny Street San Francisco, Cal.

TREATS ALL FORMS OF THROAT, LUNG, NERVE AND BLOOD DISEASES, SO CHRONIC DISEASES and DEFORMITIES far in advance of any institution in this country. Those who contemplate going to HOT SPRINGS for the treatment of any CHRONIC or BLOOD DISEASE can be cured at ONE-THIRD THE COST at the Private Dispensary, 26½ KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. SCROFULA and MALIGNANT BLOOD and MALARIAL DISEASES permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed. ULCERS and FEVER SORES, resulting from a DEBILITATED SYSTEM, NERVOUS DISEASES, OLD ULCERS, EPITHELIAL CANCERS and FISTULA of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

DR. ROBERTS has made the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN a special study and practice for many years. Over 1000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of PRIVATE DISEASES cured in a short time. ULCERS, TUMORS and BLOTCHES ON THE FACE OR BODY cured without giving MERCURY.

DR. ROBERTS,

Is a graduate of a regular medical college, is well known over the the United States and Canada, by

Thousands of Old and Young Men He Has Cured,

And it is a well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of sexual and chronic diseases, thus giving him advantages few possess.

By a combination of remedies of great curative powers, DR. ROBERTS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

LOST MANHOOD.

Thousands who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions, showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and physical Debility, Impotency, Unsightly LOST MANHOOD, Absence of the Sexual Extended Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of BRILLIANCY to the Eye, Aversion to Society, DESPONDENCY, PIMPLES on the face, Loss of Energy. You may be in the first stages, but remember that you are fast approaching the last. Do not let FALSE PRIDE and SHAM MODESTY deter you from attending to your all needs.

The analysis of the blood, with the analysis of the urine, with test paper, chemicals and a microscope of high power, furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way. This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases termed incurable.

LADIES.

By his treatment a pure LOVELY COMPLEXION, free from sluggish, Impurities, blackheads, eruptions, etc., BRILLIANT EYES and perfect health can be had.

That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Bearing Troubles, Nervous Prostration, General Shiftlessness, Decreased and Indistinct Nervous Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Painful and Obstructed Menstruation, Spinal Weakness, Kidney Complaints and Change of Life. Consult the old Doctor.

EYE AND EAR.

Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids or Globe and for of Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids, Scrofulous Eyes, Ulcerations, Inflammations, Abscess, Dimness of Vision of one or both eyes, and Tumors of Lids.

Inflammation of the Ear, Ulceration or Catarrh, Internal or External Deafness, or Paralysis, Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum, etc.

SKIN AND SKIN DISEASES.

A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease.

When inconvenient to come to the city, by describing disease and forwarding $5, medicine will be sent you free from observation.

Call or address DR. ROBERTS, Private Dispensary, 26½ Kearny st., San Francisco, Cal.

CORBETT & MACLAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. June1 D&W

J. W. THOMSON,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHILLIWHACK, B. C.

A LARGE AREA OF FIRST CLASS AGRICULTURAL LAND

For sale in Chilliwhack District and throughout the province.

ORDERS FOR FARM PRODUCE

Will receive prompt attention.
nov3 W 1m

PARTIES REQUIRING

FRUIT TREES.

Will find it to their advantage to write for Prices to

E. HUTCHERSON
Nurseryman
oct15 W Ladner's Landing.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,
132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive near, king treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.
The Great English Medicine.
PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and listof questions. June7

W. R. MEGAW,
KAMLOOPS.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
General Merchandise.

Ogilvie's Best Brands of Flour always in stock. dec10 W 1

Shuswap Lake House,
(FRENCH BOB'S),
HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE,

First-class accommodation for travellers. The best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Excellent stop-over place for tourists. sept4 w 1y

MARRIED LADIES or those contemplating marriage, should send 10c. (stamps or currency) for our 112 page illustrated pamphlet, containing valuable information, sealed in envelope, postpaid, etc., sent free by return mail; a package of Goods and information imported to every lady. m29W F. M. BRILL, New Haven, Ct.

FOR MEN!

THE GREVILLE TREATMENT

Permanently restores Exhausted Vitality, Lost Manhood, and Several Debilitating Diseases, Varicocele and Spermatorrhœa safely and speedily cured. Absolute success guaranteed when other treatment fails. Our Pamphlet and Directions for Home Cure Mailed Free.

GREVILLE REMEDY AGENCY
37 College Place, New York. May30

Nervous, Debilitated Sufferers

From early indiscretions, excesses, etc., I will send you FREE a Treatise containing cure and cure of Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Loss of Memory, etc., that will save you from insanity and early death. Address in confidence,

DR. F. B. BRILL, New Haven, Conn.
m29W

NOTICE.

MRS. LYNCH, SISTER OF THOMAS PICKFORD and Richard Pick Carter, requests those persons to whom Thomas Pickford is indebted to send a statement of their claims to her, for her consideration, as he is dying very fast. May 24 D&W 1w

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Messrs. W. C. Ward and W. H. Evans Sustain Severe Injuries.

Friday evening about 5:30 o'clock, as Mr. William C. Ward, Manager of the Bank of British Columbia, was driving in his dog-cart on his return from Esquimalt, accompanied by Mr. W. Herbert Evans, of Forde Abbey, Chard, England, the horse, on descending the hill on the Victoria side of Half-Way House, and although checked by Mr. Ward, fell and Mr. Evans was thrown heavily to the ground, falling on the back of his head and sustaining concussion of the brain. Mr. Ward jumped out and endeavored to keep the horse from backing over his companion, who lay insensible on the road, in doing which he sustained a double fracture of the right leg. Both gentlemen were conveyed to the St. George & Dragon Inn, and after the services of Drs. Harrison and Hanington had been procured from town, they were taken to Mr. Ward's residence at Highwood, where Mr. Evans is a guest. The latter gentleman is making good progress towards recovery, but Mr. Ward's case will be a more tedious and painful one. Mr. Evans visited British Columbia 23 years since, when he was a guest of the late Governor Seymour, and he took part in the Chilcotin expedition. That visit was so much appreciated that Mr. Evans determined to come again, and we regret the unfortunate occurrence which necessarily mars his pleasure. He has lately traveled in Australia, and will proceed to England *via* the C. P. R. as soon as he has sufficiently recovered.

The Late Mr. Samuel.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lewis Samuel, who died at the Clarence Hotel in this city a few weeks ago, when *en route* from San Francisco to his home in Toronto, took place in the latter city on Wednesday 18th inst., and was one of the largest ever witnessed there. The deceased enjoyed for many years a distinguished position in the city, and both in public and private life was very popular. He was a leading member of the firm of M. A. L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., Yonge street, and was identified with many of the friendly associations of the city, amongst others St. George's Society, Sons of England and the C.O.O.F., and the Masonic fraternity. The *cortege* was not less than a mile and a half in length, and on reaching its destination, at the Jewish cemetery, Pape's avenue, the mortal remains were received by Rabbi Phillips, by whom the funeral services of the Jewish Church were conducted.

The Mountain Section.

Mr. Harry Abbott, General Superintendent of the Pacific division, in passing through Winnipeg informed an interviewer that the company have decided to expend between one and a half and two million dollars on the more mountainous section. All the rock cuttings will be widened, in order to prevent them filling up with snow as easily as they did last winter, and the entire road through the Selkirkes will be re-ballasted. Additional snow-sheds will be built wherever the experience of last winter showed them to be necessary. When these improvements are completed the road will be able to pass through any ordinary winter without any serious blockades.

Kamloops' New Physician.

Dr. Furrer, long and popularly known in Toronto from his connection with Upper Canada College, has been appointed surgeon and physician to the Royal Inland Hospital at Kamloops. The Dr. left the Queen City some days since and is now fully installed into his new quarters. His Toronto friends turned out in great force to give him a good send off. Kamloops is to be congratulated on the acquisition of so esteemed a citizen as Dr. Furrer proved himself to be in Toronto.

Come West Young Man.

A correspondent signing himself "Old Sub. Under Water," writes the Montreal *Shareholder* for advice as to what he should do with himself. He is advised that at his age he "should strike something in British Columbia. What is the use of hanging about large cities? Go west young man!" Such is the closing admonition given him. There is abundance of room here for young men willing to work. For dudes and others afraid to soil their fingers British Columbia offers no shelter.

Fishing Prospects.

A letter from Mr. R. Cunningham, of the Skeena River Packing Co., to Welch, Rithet & Co., says that fishing began on the morning the letter left, and that the prospects for a large catch were very good. The Balmoral British American Packing Co., Windsor Canning Co., and the Skeena River Packing Co., commenced operations on Monday, and the Alert Bay Cannery will begin about June 15th. The Wannuck Cannery is prepared for a large catch.

The Mariners' Act.

The amendment of chapter 76 of the revised statutes of Canada relative to the act respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners, has been amended by the following clause: No vessel which is not registered in Canada, and which is employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyage, shall be subject to the payment of or shall pay any rate or duty imposed by the act hereinbefore cited.

Mortuary.

During the month of April there were 15 deaths in Victoria—12 males and 3 females. For purposes of comparison, we may mention that during the same time the deaths in other cities in the Dominion were: Montreal, 441; Toronto, 216; Quebec, 120; Brantford, 17; Charlottetown, 7; Guelph, 23; Ottawa, 72; Winnipeg, 33; St. Thomas, 9.

A Warm Welcome.

The House of Commons adjourned temporarily yesterday to join in a return welcome to Lord Lansdowne from Toronto to the capital. The demonstration was participated in by an assemblage of 10,000 people in Cartier square. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Buildings and streets were gaily decorated for the occasion.

Large Cargo.

The Willamette, which arrived yesterday, had as cargo over 1,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at $100,000, over one-half of which is for Boston, and a million and a-half pounds of sugar. About ninety cars will be required to carry it east by the C. P. R.

Dominion Surveys.

The Dominion government are sending out to this province a number of surveyors. A few days since Mr. J. S. Dennis, D. L. S., and Mr. Fawcett, of the Lands Department, started for the scene of their operations for the summer, which is in the vicinity of Kamloops.

A Deep Cut.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 25th instant says the C. P. R. has reduced the rate from St. Paul to Hongkong *via* its new steamer line to $238.40, first-class; a reduction of over $100 from the P. M. S. S. Co.'s tariff.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

What a Canadian Pacific Railway Official Thinks of Victoria.

Efforts Made to Induce the Company to Withdraw from the Sound and San Francisco.

VICTORIA'S HOSTILITY.

A prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway writing to a business man in this city says:

It is difficult for us to understand the feeling that is manifested in Victoria against the company. I am sure it is on account of jealousy of the new town of Vancouver; but we can hardly be expected to bridge the Gulf of Georgia to reach the city of Victoria. We had to have a Pacific terminus somewhere. If we had in any way discriminated against Victoria there would be cause for complaint; but we have not done so. On the contrary, we have done everything we possibly can to protect the interests of that city. Immediately on the opening of our through line for traffic we notified the other transcontinental lines that we did not intend to change the rates to Victoria, which had been based on the Portland rates, with water transportation added, and that we intended at all times to make the Victoria rates as low as the other transcontinental lines made to Portland or San Francisco, or any other coast point. This action on our part, as you are no doubt aware, has been the cause of much of the disturbance in the rates which has since occurred.

WOULD LIKE TO WITHDRAW FROM VICTORIA.

The other Pacific roads have been and are now perfectly willing to withdraw from Victoria, if we will let San Francisco and Puget Sound points alone. This would effectually stop competition at Victoria. We have absolutely refused to make any such terms. Notwithstanding all this a great many Victoria merchants have, wherever it was possible, favored the Northern Pacific as against us. Moreover we have paid the cost of the transfer of all Victoria freight from Vancouver to Victoria. In other words we have carried Victoria freight all along for less than our Vancouver rate by the amount of steamship charges from Vancouver to Victoria. It is somewhat discouraging, under such circumstances, to have unreasonable abuse heaped upon the company.

DONE THEIR BEST FOR VICTORIA.

We have done the best we could to fulfill every promise we have made, and if we have a chance nobody will have cause to complain. I presume a good many Victoria people were interested at Port Moody, and the extension down the Inlet did not meet with approval from them. That more of them were interested in property about Vancouver. Matters at these points did not go exactly to suit their individual interests. These people we believe are, to some extent, at the bottom of the ill-feeling that has been manifested against the company.

INTERIOR RATES.

Some of the complaints about rates in the interior have, I do not doubt, been well founded; but we have been working for a considerable time on a permanent tariff for British Columbia, which, I believe when completed, will be very generally satisfactory. The tariff that has been in use was a temporary one, made at the time the government section was turned over to the company to operate, on only two or three days notice. The preparation of a freight tariff is a matter that requires a good deal of time and very careful consideration. The operation of the line in British Columbia is very expensive and costs at least twice as much as it does on any other section of the railway, and while we must get all the money we can for the business that is to be done, we are exceedingly anxious that the rates shall not be unnecessarily oppressive, and above all that they shall in no way interfere with the development of the business.

THE FISH AND FRUIT TRADE.

I have seen complaints about our rates on fish, fruit, etc., to the east. The rates referred to were the rates of the Express Co. and not of the Railway Co. The only fish and fruit dealers who have approached us for rates for shipment in car load lots have been given exactly the rates they asked for. We spent a good deal of money in building refrigerator cars to carry such freight on passenger trains, but up to the present time not one of them has been used as yet, although the parties who proposed to use them do not claim that the rates have prevented them.

TRUE FRIENDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Every idle report on the streets, as to extraordinary rates charged by the company, seems to be taken by most people as "Gospel truth." We are doing everything possible towards building up freight to and from British Columbia, and I have no doubt that we will soon have a very large tide of travel in that direction.

We have a report from our first steamship leaving Hongkong that it has more passengers than its cabins can provide for. This is nothing as compared with what will come when we get our regular and fast line established.

THE PUGET SOUND TRADE.

We are arranging for steamships to cover the Puget Sound trade from Vancouver and Victoria. This of course takes time as the boats must be built.

We are spending a very large amount of money in the Eastern United States and Europe

ADVERTISING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We have already circulated nearly two hundred thousands of our British Columbia pamphlet. The effect of which we are already seeing in the number of passengers arriving from England ticketed through to British Columbia. If the people of British Columbia will only give us half a chance, and if they will cooperate with us, they will very soon profit from the Canadian Pacific Railway to an extent that will astonish them.

New Settlers.

A party of Norwegian immigrants, numbering 70 settlers, will arrive from Vancouver to-morrow evening. On Tuesday they will proceed by the steamer Amelia to Valdez Island, in the district of Comox, where they will engage in farming and fishing. One hundred others are to follow in July.

Mistaken for Smugglers.

At Port Townsend on Thursday night an employee of the custom house, named Geo. Hubbard, fired upon four sailors in a boat, wounding one of the men in the leg. The sailors belong to the bark Orcas. They were mistaken for smugglers. Hubbard ought to be arrested.

Died.

R. Hall Shearman, of Wootton-Under-Edge, Eng., died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning. Deceased came to Victoria about two weeks ago, and a few days after caught a cold which settled on his lungs. He was nineteen years of age, and has no relatives in the country.

Obituary.

Capt. Torrens, who was clerk of the old Vancouver Island Legislative Assembly, died recently in London, aged 60 years. Capt. Torrens was son of Major General Torrens of the British Army.

SURREY NOTES.

Queen's Birthday—Enterprise of Settlers—Volunteers, &c.

The Queen's birthday passed off pleasantly, the weather being fine and roads good. The people of Surrey had a picnic in the grove at Surrey Centre, which was well attended and enjoyed by all present. We hear that the council has appointed the 15th of June as the day on which to celebrate the jubilee in Surrey, and that there will be a gathering of all the people on the pebbly beach of Blackie spit at the mouth of the Nisqomekl river. This will give an opportunity to the pleasure goers of the settlement to attend at Westminster also.

The people of Kensington prairie are taking steps to have their school section gazetted, so that they can take advantage of the appropriation for their benefit and have their school ready for business by the first of August.

The settlers in east of Hall's prairie, although hemmed in by many difficulties, are doing bravely at the work of clearing their farms. They have without the least government assistance bridged the Campbell river and cleared the road so that it can be traveled comfortably for more than two miles. They have no municipal assistance, as their ranches are in that section of country which is south of Langley and east of Surrey, and the government for all the million dollar loan will not help them. One of them, Mr. J. Walworth, lost his cabin the other day by fire, and another had his smashed by a falling tree. A third had the corner of his cabin touched enough to knock off a few shakes from the roof and sliver the corners of the logs, but "a miss is as good as a mile," and some of the bachelors think that if it was the right kind of a miss it would be better than any mile they ever saw.

Mr. Thrift is trying to enroll a corps of volunteers in this part, in accordance with the recommendation of the New Westminster Grand Jury at the last assizes. If he succeeds the people of British Columbia need not fear Russian aggression, for they will always have the Surrey boys to defend them.

Mr. Bazil Haines, formerly of Nebraska, and lately of Whatcom County, W. T., has arrived in Clover Valley and is at present living on Mr. John Armstrong's ranch. He is much pleased to be out of the reach of cyclones, &c., and intends to reside permanently in the west. He prefers B. C. to Whatcom County, on account of the material benefits, churches, schools, roads, &c.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. A. C. Flummerfelt, of this city, is in Winnipeg.

Mr. A. B. Gray left for Vancouver this morning.

Mr. W. N. Bole, M. P. P., New Westminster, came over last night.

Mr. S. Perry Mills returned from Vancouver last night.

Wm. E., son of W. K. Bull, left for San Francisco to-day for a lengthy stay.

Coun. Braden and W. T. Livock returned from the mainland last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Rithet and Miss McKenzie are passengers by the Elder for this city.

Mr. H. L. Langeller, representing Messrs. Jas. O'Brien & Co., Montreal, is registered at the Driard.

Mr. Thos. Nixon, Jr., of Winnipeg, is visiting the city and is at the Driard.

Mr. J. Dunlevy, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived on a visit to his brother, Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, yesterday.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Gen. Middleton will be here in August to inspect our fortifications.

Mr. G. W. Girdlestone and the members of his family accompanying him left this morning for their home in Winnipeg, greatly delighted with their trip to the coast.

Mr. Mack Howes, a well known Winnipeger, is paying a visit to this coast on business in connection with railway matters.

Mr. Bartlett, one of Port Townsend's leading citizens and a prominent trader at the port of entry, is in the city. He came over by the tug Holyoke.

It is now stated that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is to receive the appointment of Lieut-Governor of the Northwest as successor to Geo. Dewdney.

Mr. John Campbell, late of Seaforth, Ontario, was a passenger by the Chester to-day for San Francisco. He will visit several parts of California ere returning to this city. In the Golden State he has many relatives and acquaintances.

Mr. Colin Munro and family, and a number of others have left Winnipeg for San Diego, Cal. They are coming via the C. P. R. to this city where they will embark by the P. C. steamships direct for their destination.

Messrs. Van Horne and Olds will reach Vancouver some time next week. It is reported they will remain in the province until the Abyssinia arrives from Yokohama, which will be about the 13th of June.

Col. Lewis, of London, who visited this city last August is again *en route* for the North Pacific metropolis. He is accompanied by Mr. A. W. Porte, representing the McCormack Confectionery Company, and Mr. J. S. Shewan, representing Lewis & Co., liquor merchants, Montreal.

It is understood Sir John Macdonald will try to visit England this summer if engagements will allow, but possibly political exigencies will take him over the Canadian Pacific to British Columbia instead. Lady Macdonald will join her daughter at Banff Hot Springs where she is erecting a summer residence.

Heavy Contributors.

The Times has repeatedly pointed out that British Columbians were the heaviest contributors to the Dominion exchequer according to population of a section in the country. Discussing the subject, the Ottawa *Free Press* says: The enormous consumption of imported goods by British Columbia in proportion to the population is attributed to the fact that such a large portion of the white population is composed of male adults, engaged in mining, fishing and laborious pursuits, which make them large consumers of food, clothing and other dutiable articles. British Columbia, with a population of about sixty thousand, including Indians, consumed $4,017,726 worth of imported goods last year, upon which were paid $880,216 of customs revenue, while New Brunswick, with over six times the population, only contributed $1,235,079 to the customs revenue of the Dominion.

It is believed that Rouvier has succeeded in forming a French ministry. President Grevy allowed him full liberty in his actions.

A fatal railway accident occurred on the Altoona railway near Pittsburg on Friday morning, whereby several were killed.

In the Commons on Friday a bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Thompson to the effect that no revision of the Dominion voters' list take place this year.

O'Brien was accorded a hearty reception on reaching Montreal on Friday. It is said that there were at least 8,000 people in the torch-light procession. There were tremendous bursts of applause, which were re-echoed all over the city. Mottoes were carried, as well as transparencies.

The search for the bodies of the victims of the Opera Comique fire in Paris continues. It is reported that there are still 200 bodies missing. The anguish of the relatives of the missing is said to be intense.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Two Hundred and Twenty Men Entombed in a Scotch Coal Pit.

A Lanarkshire Mine Explosion—All Believed to have Perished.

GLASGOW, May 28.—A terrible explosion has occurred in the Udston coal pit at Blantyre Village, in Lanarkshire, eight miles from here. Two hundred and twenty miners are entombed in the pit, and it is feared all have perished. The shaft is blocked with the debris caused by the explosion.

LATER PARTICULARS.

GLASGOW, May 28.—Evening—Further particulars of the explosion in the Udston pit show the number of men entombed to be less than at first reported. Forty-five of the men who were imprisoned in the upper seam of the pit were rescued, but one died after being brought to the surface. Others are suffering, however, from the effects of the shock. Access to the lowest seam, where 75 men were confined, was found to be blocked by the debris, which tumbled down by the explosion. It was in this seam that the explosion occurred. It is not believed that any of the men down there can be rescued alive. It is even thought they are all dead now. Seventy other men are still imprisoned in the middle of the seam. Hopes are entertained of saving most of these. Volunteers working for their rescue can hear them calling for help. Udston pit is situated in one of the most fiery of the coal districts in Scotland. As soon as the fact of the explosion became known miners from all the neighboring collieries hurried to the scene to help the work of rescue. The pit has been surrounded ever since the disaster by a large crowd of weeping women and children. Five dead bodies have already been taken out.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, May 28.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Rouvire has formed a cabinet as follows: Rouvire, Premier and Minister of Finance; Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Speller, Minister of Justice; Follierie, Minister of the Interior and Public Works; General Saussier, Minister of War; Admiral Jauves, Minister of Marine; Deville, Minister of Agriculture; Etienne, Minister of Public Works; Cochrey, Minister of Post and Telegraphs; Bartholdi, Minister of Public Instructions. The cabinet is composed, the correspondent says, of moderate republican and of the union of the left, and the operation will be a trial of reaction against radicalism, militarism and socialism. The party of the right with a sense of their own security, have promised the new ministry their full support. President Grevy was for a long time reluctant, says the correspondent, to make the trial, but he finally consented. The next few days, the *Times'* dispatch says, in conclusion, will be eventful for France. An attempt may be made to induce some of the previous ministers to oppose the new Rouvier policy and the show might be estranged and unexpected.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—The *Novoe Vremya* discredits the report that a conspiracy against the Sultan has been discovered in the palace at Constantinople. Referring to the matter the *Novoe Vremya* says that in any case Russia must make the Porte understand that Turkish opposition to Russia's Bulgarian views will sooner or later result seriously for Turkey.

THE STRIKERS IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—The Socialists have taken advantage of the strikes in Belgium to make demonstrations in various places. They have held several meetings at which violent speeches have been made. The red flag has been displayed and the Marseillaise sung.

SPAIN TO REDUCE DUTIES.

LONDON, May 28.—A special from Madrid to the *Standard* says the Spanish Government will consent in July next to declare a reduction of differential flag duties on trade between the Americas and the West Indies. Permanent concessions will be made to other countries having treaties with Spain.

A CYCLONE.

CALCUTTA, May 28.—A cyclone which visited this section yesterday was very destructive. The local steamer with 750 persons on board was caught by it and is missing. It is feared she is lost with all on board. The district of Orissa was completely devastated by the cyclone.

THE PARIS HOLOCAUST.

PARIS, May 28.—It is officially announced this afternoon that 75 corpses so far have been recovered from the ruins of the Opera Comique. It is expected that 100 more will be found.

GREECE ISSUES A CIRCULAR.

ATHENS, May 28.—Greece has issued a circular on the Cretan question to all her agents abroad.

BECOMES LAW.

BERLIN, May 28.—The Swiss Government spirit monopoly bill has become law.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

DUBLIN, May 28.—Cardinal Gibbons will sail for New York on the S.S Umbria to-morrow.

THE OAKS RACE.

LONDON, May 27.—The Oaks were won by Rene d'Or, with St. Helen 2nd, and Freedom third. The Prince of Wales was among the throng that witnessed the race.

LORD COLIN BANKRUPT.

Lord Colin Campbell has consented to be placed in bankruptcy in accordance with the decision of the bankrupt court on the petition of the Duke of Marlborough. His liabilities are £9,000, including £3,000 for the costs incurred in prosecuting his divorce suit against his wife.

PARNELL ALSO COERCES.

DUBLIN, May 26.—The *Express* (Conservative) accuses Parnell of cruelty to one of his Avondale tenants, named Kennedy. The paper says that although Kennedy has been a tenant on the Irish leader's estate for nine years Parnell has coerced him into exchanging the farm he had occupied and improved for a tract of inferior land. In addition to this Parnell has refused to make the 25 per cent. reduction in the rent requested by Kennedy and has sued him for a year's rent due only since April last.

The Far North.

Mr. Wrigley, Chief Commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, starts in a few days for the far north on the company's business. Should he succeed in reaching his projected destination he will have touched a further northern point than any of his predecessors, his objective point being Pell River within the pale of the Arctic circle. He will proceed from Winnipeg to Calgary, thence to Edmonton, thence to Athabasca Landing, thence up the Athabasca River to the Lesser Slave Lake and over the company's road to Peace River to Fort Dunvegan, down the Peace River to Fort Chippewayan, thence over the Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie River to Fort Simpson and from Fort Simpson to Pell River. The journey will be made in York boats and steamers.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Long and Short Haul.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A morning paper says chairman Midgley, of the Southern Western statistical bureau and the Pacific Coast association, returned yesterday from New York, where he has been attending the meeting of the representatives of the eastern trunk lines, the central traffic and trans-continental association in regard to the division of rates on the Pacific Coast through traffic. He says the recommendation of the commission consisting of Chairman Fink, of the Trunk lines; Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association; and Chairman Midgly, of the Pacific Coast Association; and General Traffic Manager Stubbs, of the Southern and Central Pacific; and General Traffic Manager White, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Atlantic and Pacific, that the Trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads accept 25 per cent. of the rates on both east and west bound California through traffic at whatever tariffs may be issued by the transcontinental roads will be accepted. The paper adds that Skotish? will settle the difficulty regarding the division of the Pacific Coast through traffic and enable the California roads to compete against the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., but fears are entertained that the California roads will not derive much benefit from the arrangement. The indications are that the Interstate Committee of the Comissioners after the expiration of the 75 days, for which section 4 of the law is suspended in favor of the California roads will rescind their action and compel them to make rates in conformity with the long and short haul of the section of the new law, except on such commodities which are especially affected by ocean competition.

A MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The fire at the Bell Line stables was got under control at 4 o'clock this morning. The stables with its contents and frame houses on the opposite side of the street were totally destroyed. The loss will be about one million dollars.

A later estimate shows that the loss will not be covered by a million dollars. There were fourteen hundred horses in the stables, only one hundred of which were saved.

The loss is now estimated at $1,325,000. The fire raged from 1:30 o'clock till day break. At sunrise there was a scene of desolation, but with the tired firemen masters of the situation. The bodies of 1200 horses were roasting in the ruins of the stables. More than a hundred families, mostly very poor people, have been rendered homeless. Any number of people have been prostrated by the heat. Men, women and children wandered all night aimless over the ruins of their wrecked homes. The insurance will be less than $500,000.

FREE FISH.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Assistant Secretary Maynard has informed the Collector of Customs at New York that fresh fish imported for immediate consumption is exempt from duty, no matter by whom caught or by whom imported; but if they are imported for future consumption they are subject to duty.

KISSANE THE DEFAULTER.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Advices received last night from Little Rock show that requisition papers have been issued on the Governor of California against William Kissane. The object in bringing Kissane there is to compel him to repay the amount of his forfeited bail bond, which was paid by Colonel Thos. Pearce and Judge Thomas Hawley. It was proposed to put him on trial for the Martha Washington case, but it was found that all the material witnesses were dead and the decision of the Supreme Court had deprived Phillips of the County Court jurisdiction.

TEXAN DESPERADOES.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., May 27.—A party of seven armed bandits, who had been raiding near Rio Cano Lake were surprised by Sheriff Brito and a posse of police on Wednesday and two of the band captured. Caesaro Ayralia, the leader, mounted his horse under a heavy fire and escaped. Next morning he and his party were ambushed. He again escaped into the chapparal. On the same day the party attacked the Mexican customs guard near San Miguel. A sharp fight ensued; the officer killing one bandit, and himself was desperately wounded.

A FORMAL COMPLAINT LODGED.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The associated wholesale grocers of this city have entered a formal complaint of discrimination against the Missouri Pacific before the Inter-state commission.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 27.—Joe Barbour, a suspected train robber, was apprehended on the fact that a piece of paper was found where the robbers divided the booty, bearing Barbour's name, and he had four $20 bills which had been stitched together. Among the plundered packages was one that contained four $20 bills. None of the five prisoners arrested have yet furnished bail.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Agricultural Department says concerning the quarantine against pleuro-pneumonia in Cook Co., Ills., that by this movement the cattle going through the stockyards are not affected. The Stockyards Cos. have agreed that no cattle shall be admitted to the yards from the infected county.

CLEVELAND IN VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 27.—President Cleveland and party passed through this city at 9.40 this morning. A stop of a few minutes was made. The President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the rear platform of the car in company with Collector Smalley and were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

A SEVEN MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A dispatch from Marquette says: The forest fires which have drifted across the northern peninsula of Michigan during the last fortnight, by careful estimates made, caused a total loss of seven million dollars, including two million five hundred thousand dollars caused by the destruction of Lake Linden in which eight lives are positively known to have been lost. Great destitution prevails through the burnt district.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The latest reports from the scene of the accident at Horse Shoe Bend, on the Pennsylvania Railway last night, state that eight were killed and six injured. Four were killed outright and the others have since died.

SEVERELY DENOUNCED.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—A letter received here from ex-director Alvin D. Brooks, of the Credit Financier, dated Vegeton, Mexico, says the Topolabampo Colonists are suffering terribly for want of food, and denounces A. Rowen the originator of the scheme and Wheeler, the man who represents him in Topolabampo as frauds and liars.

—Vancouver *News*: Mr. John Wulfsohn and a party of gentlemen from Victoria, left for Clinton yesterday to visit their quartz mine, which adjoins the now celebrated Foster mine. The new company have a shaft sunk to a considerable depth and have the milling machinery on the ground to put in place.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Matters of Importance to British Columbia Discussed.

In the Senate on the 16th the Select Committee on Standing Orders and Private Bills presented their fifth report. They were favorable to the petition of John Hendry, and others, of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, praying to be incorporated as a company to build a railway from or between Semiahmoo Bay and New Westminster. This is the Act which Sir Hector Langevin assured the Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Donald Chisholm would be disallowed. Also to the prayer of the Canadian Pacific Railway to confirm the location of branch lines to the city of Vancouver and New Westminster. The Hon. Frank Smith presented a return to an address for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments relating to the defences of British Columbia during the years 1886 and 1887.

Senator McInnes will ask if it is the intention of the government to place in the Supplementary Estimates a sufficient sum for improving the mouth of the Fraser river to enable vessels drawing 30 feet of water to navigate the lower Fraser at all stages of the tide? Also, if the snag boat is to be employed in keeping the river clear from floating ice?

In answer to a question from the Hon. Mr. Macdonald as to steamship communication between Vancouver and other points on the Pacific Coast to China and Japan, the Hon. Mr. Abbott said that the government would give their careful consideration to each point that could be reached by steamers.

A discussion on the Indian policy of the government took place. The enormous increase in the annual grant was referred to by several Senators.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald referred to the enormous increase of the Indian population on the reserves, saying that it was not genuine. There must be deception practised by the Indians, who go from one reserve to another or else the marvellous increase of 10,000 Indians in one year would never have taken place. The present system of feeding the Indians tended to demoralization, since it took away their dependence and educated them to be paupers on the hands of the government.

Hon. Mr. Abbott—The government took the greatest possible interest in the Indians, the mode of sustaining them, and the improvement of their condition. It would be necessary to inculcate habits on them, which would render it possible for them to avail themselves of the resources to which the hon. gentleman referred. However, the government had no objections to the motion proposed by a senator, and would be pleased to see it carried.

Senator McInnes in moving for papers and other documentary evidence relating to the influx of Chinese into British Columbia, in support of his motion briefly alluded to the Chinese, and the fraud which it was said they practised on the government. They were not a very desirable portion of the community and were thickly populating British Columbia. The Chinese Restriction Act became law two years ago and was only in operation for a period of one year when it was found necessary by the Secretary of State to amend it.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach believed the Chinese to be a very essential element in building up the province of British Columbia. The motion was carried.

Senator Macdonald will ask whether in the event of an agreement of a temporary character, based on some of the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, being arrived at with the Government of the United States of America on the fisheries question, will the government of the Dominion see that the Province of British Columbia is included in such an agreement, so that its products of fish and oil may be admitted into the United States on the same condition as the like products of the other Provinces of the Dominion? Also, if the Imperial Government promised to furnish guns or to assist in any way towards the defences of the western coast of the Dominion, and is it the intention of the government to commence operation this year on the said defences?

Canada Temperance Act.

As already stated there are no less than three bills before parliament relating to the Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Henry Cargill, of East Bruce, has introduced a bill, undoubtedly the briefest yet the most comprehensive ever brought into parliament. The following is its full text:

1. "The Canada Temperance Act is hereby repealed."

The next is by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, which is a more extended bill than that of Mr. Cargill's. Its provision repeals several of the measures in the Scott Act, and amends others, and makes provision for the repeal of the Act by a vote of the electors. A form of petition to the Governor-General and for the ballot papers is also provided. The last bill is that of Mr. Jamieson's, of North Lanark. The text of this bill is not lengthy, but a number of schedule forms are embraced therein for information to be laid; describing offences; summons to witness; conviction for first offence; conviction for second offence; conviction for third offence; warrant of commitment and penalties imposed; forfeiture and order to destroy liquor seized, etc. The Act according to Mr. Jamieson's bill is to be made applicable to this province.

Clause 2 provides that in the said Act the word "county" is used, such word shall, when applied to the province of British Columbia, be regarded as meaning an electoral district therein, in accordance with the divisions of the said province for elections of members of the House of Commons of Canada; and, for the purposes of the said "Canada Temperance Act," each electoral district within the said province of British Columbia shall include every town, township, parish and other division or municipality, within the territorial limits of such electoral district, and also within a union of electoral districts, where united for municipal purposes. Provided always, that whenever the said province shall have been divided into counties, and a regular municipal organization established in each of such counties, the said Act, as amended, shall apply to the said counties.

3. The notice referred to, in section six of the said Act shall, so far as it relates to British Columbia, be deposited in the respective electoral districts as follows: (1.) Cariboo electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, village of Barkerville. (2.) Yale electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, village of Kamloops. (3.) New Westminster electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of New Westminster. (4.) Victoria electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of Victoria. (5.) Vancouver electoral district, in the office of the registrar of voters, city of Nanaimo.

It is not yet known which of the foregoing is likely to become the law of the land.

—Three car-loads of machinery have arrived for Lemmy & Kyle, Vancouver, for the sash and door factory being erected by them.

CANADIAN NEWS.

DISALLOWANCE.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The debate on Watson's motion for the suppression of government's policy in disallowing railway charters and acts of the Manitoba legislature was continued in the House of Commons until 3:30 o'clock this morning. A very full discussion of the subject took place, in which the Manitoba and Northwest members participated. The vote was then taken which resulted in the government's policy being sustained, disallowance, and the protection of the C. P. R. charter was endorsed by a majority of 48. Several Liberals voted with the government on the question, whilst a few Conservatives voted for Watson's motion. The Canadian Pacific will therefore continue to enjoy a monopoly of railway freight in Manitoba, unless the people of that province take the matter in their own hands. It is not yet known what action they will take. The feeling against disallowance in Winnipeg runs very high and serious trouble may yet be the result of the agitation.

THE FISHERIES ARGUMENT.

HALIFAX, May 27.—Next Thursday has been fixed for the argument of counsel in the fisheries seizure case of the Davy J. Adams and the Ella M. Doughty.

EXTRADITION.

Sir John A. Macdonald says the Dominion is anxious for as wide an extradition treaty with the United States as possible. American criminals are not wanted. Sir John favors the draft of a treaty submitted by England, which contains a great extension of the present treaty. It appears, however, that the chief difficulty is in arranging a clause that arises from the refusal of the Senate to agree to the provision for the surrender of dynamiters.

OUR DEFENCES.

OTTAWA, May 28.—It is understood that Sir Adolph Caron and Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton will start for British Columbia, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway about the end of August. The trip is to be undertaken for the purpose of locating the sites for the proposed defences, which are intended to be very complete. The armament will include several eighty-ton (?) guns which were shipped from Halifax about six months ago. The required plans are expected from England shortly.

PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Reasons Why it was Refused by the Imperial Government.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* cables that journal on the 20th that in the House of Commons that night Lord Claud Hamilton asked the government if the mail subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railway had been made and what the loss would be to England by the increased duties on iron.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Canadian Government had pressed the Home Government to grant a subsidy to the line of steamers which the Canadian Pacific railway were desirous of establishing between Vancouver and Hongkong. The matter was considered on its merits, the question being whether the advantage to this country and the Empire generally of maintaining an efficient service of powerful vessels on the line proposed would justify an application to Parliament for a subsidy. It had not been the practice to look on the high tariffs which Canada found it necessary to adopt in relation to the general question as to how far this country could co-operate with the Dominion in matters of that kind, but the government could not but feel that such a change as raising the Canadian duty upon imported iron must have an indirect effect on the consideration of the main question, which must be ultimately decided by Parliament. He further adds that in view of the discussion of the Canadian Pacific railway's offer and the mail contract question next Monday in Parliament, the members will have placed in their possession a report showing the details of the offer made by the Canadian Government. These details will demonstrate clearly the advantage of the new route both in the saving of time and, and will indicate the benefit conferred in regard to the defence of the Empire. When Sir John Macdonald first laid his scheme before the English Cabinet, Lord Salisbury recognized it as affording a feeling of security for British interests on the Pacific. It is also asked if Canada in putting before the Imperial Government her scheme as preferable to that of the Postoffice, has not some claim for generous consideration of her wishes. Canada is the oldest and largest British colony, and the only one in which the carriage of mails has cost the Imperial Government nothing. The scheme submitted is comprehensive, efficient and economical, and will secure to England advantages which it is difficult to overrate.

The O. & C. Railway.

Quite a number of Victorians have recently reached this city from San Francisco overland. Many also going to the Bay City take the same route. Each and all report the run as an exceedingly pleasant and attractive one. In a few weeks the entire system can be traveled without leaving the carriage entered at Portland or San Francisco. The staging on the 25th inst., was reduced to a distance of only 9 miles. The gap is being closed up rapidly. There are no less than 5000 Chinese at work in this short distance. Mr. James Scobie, well known to many of the early Victorians, is pushing on his masonry contracts with characteristic energy. The country traversed by the O. & C. R. R. is a magnificent one. It is rich and valuable as an agricultural one, and extremely picturesque; the great beauty of scenery will make the route one of the most attractive on the continent. The fare from Portland to 'Frisco limited is $22; unlimited $3; limited emigrant, $15.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated, whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

—Between January, 1886, and April, 1887, 797 Chinese entered British Columbia. Of these 127 paid the poll tax, 236 came in bond, and 434 were students or travelers. British Columbia received $3,525 as its share of the revenue from tax.

—Tommy Fallon, who recently killed himself at Spokane Falls, committed the crab not by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver. The c

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of India confirms the report of the defeat of the Ameer's troops by the Shinwaris. In more recent battles the rebels met with partial success.

THE governments of Sweden and Denmark have under consideration a proposal for the construction of a railway under the Sound, and uniting Scandinavia with the Continent.

MR. ROGERS, United States Consul at the port of Hamilton, reports that there is no material decline in the business of his consulate as a consequence of the Inter-State Commerce Law.

IT is stated that the Nova Scotia coal owners are demanding an increase in the duty on bituminous coal from 60 to 75 cents a ton, in view of the removal of the duty on anthracite.

THE China tea trade is reported to be unprecedentedly bad. The Hankow Tea Guild, which largely controls the market, has ordered the suspension of business for a week in consequence of the low prices offered by foreign buyers.

THE Queen of Denmark, having traveled incognito, is visiting her daughter, the Duchess of Cumberland, at the asylum at Dobling. The condition of the Duchess delays her restoration to sanity. Her generally enfeebled state causes grave anxiety.

THE Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against the British War Office of jobbery in making of contracts and in the purchasing of defective weapons, has prepared a report which exonerates the officials individually, but advises numerous administrative changes.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, addressing the Constitutional Club, said the non-Conformists had placed their machinery at the disposal of the Liberals. Every one of their chapels was a centre of radicalism. The labor organizations had also fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

A vessel, the H. Chisholm, is ashore on Pancake Shoals, Lake Superior, in Canadian waters, fifteen miles northeast of Whitefish Point. Owing to stringent Canadian wrecking laws assistance cannot be sent from here, nor can American steamers render any aid without being subject to a severe penalty.

A MONUMENT is to be erected as a memorial to the gallant Black Watch. The spot chosen is near the river Tay, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, where this renowned corps was first embodied. The Marquis of Breadalbane has taken the matter in hand. Subscriptions will be asked for from all sections of the Empire.

THE announcement has been made in the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Abbott that the government will assume $2,190,000 of Montreal's debt, incurred in connection with harbor improvements. Victoria is anxious to hear about her harbor improvements. It is stated that the supplementary estimates will contain a handsome sum for this work.

THE prevailing opinion in Ottawa is that the Dominion government has gone too far in its new iron policy to retrace its step, no matter how hostile the movement may be regarded by Great Britain. It is more than probable, however, that the duty on iron will result in wiping out of existence any probability for an Imperial subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Mail Steamship line.

AN American agricultural journal, says the *Guelph Mercury*, has asked Prof. Brown of the Guelph Agricultural College, upon what condition it can have from 15,000 to 20,000 copies of the 1886 annual report of the college for distribution among its patrons. This is a practical testimonial of the most telling description, and shows the amount of interest taken in our college by a large portion of the better class of American farmers.

SAYS the London *Advertiser*: On general principles we are opposed to the bonus system, believing it to be vicious. But there are occasions when a certain amount of give-and-take is judicious. Such an occasion is now, when London has an opportunity of securing a rolling mill that will employ at least 100 men and possibly a great many more, on the simple conditions that the place be exempted from taxation for ten years and supplied with free water.

THE Anti-Poverty Society, when it shall have succeeded in abolishing poverty from the earth, might turn its attention to another inequality of an anomalous and painful character. There are said to be in Great Britain 500,000 more women than men—a condition of things which calls for the acute reasoning of political economists to account for and to find a proper solution. Poverty is undoubtedly a difficult enemy to dislodge, but when it comes to women we give it up!

THE superiority of Russian iron, for some purposes, is a tradition of old times. During generations past it has found a market in both England and the United States, in competition with the best native product. Well, notwithstanding the fact that Russia is an old iron-producing country, the government still thinks it good policy to help the iron industry by giving further protection. It appears, therefore, that with regard to this important industry old Russia is doing very much as new Canada is now doing. The advance in duties is along the whole line, from ore to machinery and other forms of finished manufactures.

THE effects of the late and lamented boom are still apparent in and around Winnipeg. Last year the city sold over $50,000 worth of property for delinquent taxes, and over $60,000 worth is to be offered this summer. Whilst a few substantial buildings are being erected the progress of the city is not regarded as satisfactory as its friends could wish it to be. A large number are selling out and leaving for Minneapolis, St Paul and other points south of the 49th parallel. Minneapolis is said to contain at least 30,000 Canadians and to this fact is attributed the wonderful rapid progress that city is making. The Cannucks are full of drive and energy, elements which please the Americans.

IT is reported that Lord LANSDOWNE has declined Lord SALISBURY's offer of the Paris Embassy in succession to Lord LYONS. The Governor-General's term is not up till the fall of 1888, and he doubtless has good reasons for refusing to give up his post at Ottawa before his five years' service is completed. It is scarcely possible that the British authorities will keep the Paris Embassy open for him, though service in Canada has before now been looked upon as a passport to honor on the Continent. But then every Governor-General does not develope so well as did DUFFERIN, who, since he left Canada, has occupied the chief diplomatic posts in Europe, at tickelish times, and now enjoys the most lucrative position in the gift of the Crown—the Vice-Royalty of India.

AUSTRALIA, it is believed, has been successful in regard to its mission to the Colonial Conference lately in London—that of effecting an arrangement for Colonial defence. A plan has been adopted for the maritime defence of Australia. The British government, without reducing its own squadron in the South Pacific, will provide five armed cruisers, at an original cost of $3,000,000, and two torpedo boats, and will not charge for their deterioration. Australia, on the other hand, will pay $600,000 a year for the pay, keep, and other expenses of the necessary crews and equipments. The cruisers will be retained in Australia waters, and will, it is believed, with the usual force stationed there, provide adequate protection to the Australian trade. This is the beginning of a quite practicable plan of binding the Mother Country and her colonies in alliance, in which Canada might advantageously join.

SENATOR Butterworth in his speech before the Canadian association, New York, last week, gave full particulars of the nature and character of the trade between the United States and Canada for the period from 1850 to the year 1878, covering the period of partial reciprocity as established in 1854, and which terminated in 1866. During that period Canada, of her products, sold to the United States in round numbers, $700,000,000 worth, the larger per cent. of which consisted of lumber or timber. During the same period the United States exported to Canada $848,000,000 worth of our stock in trade. I should be glad, he said, to learn how either Canadian or Yankee prospered by reason of the immense tax levied upon the goods so exported and imported. I should be glad to learn just how any blessing that attached to paying one-third of the value of the goods so exchanged inured to the benefit of any considerable number of our people. The men who used these goods both in this country and Canada paid a price largely in excess of their value and only because they were produced across an imaginary line drawn from East to West, and which marks the Northern frontier of the United States and the Southern frontier of Canada. Certainly the philosophy of the doctrine of protection has no application here.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH.

The London *Spectator*, in commenting on Mr. GOSCHEN's budget speech, and the great increase in the national wealth of Great Britain since 1860.—an increase estimated at $1,500,000,000 a year—insisted upon by Mr. GLADSTONE as a reason why the settled contribution of $140,000,000 to the sinking fund should not be distributed in Mr. GOSCHEN's budget, points out that it is the margin of returns over expenditure and not the absolute amount of wealth, which makes taxation bearable and easy upon the people. A very rich country making small profits finds taxation much more burdensome than a much poorer country making very large profits. At present the bulk of British trade increases but slowly, while its margin of profit decreases, and has decreased for some years back. And, as a correspondent of the same journal plainly shows, whereas thirty years ago every penny of income tax produced a million sterling, now, owing to a better methods of collection, it produces just double that amount. But while the collection of the income tax, and indeed, of all other taxes, from the richer classes is decreasing steadily, the collection of the income tax from the poorer class of tolerably well-to-do persons is making up, and a little more than making up, for that decrease of income tax of the rich. In the interval of thirty years the taxes, too, have been taken off a vast number of commodities in general consumption, which now yield little or nothing to the revenue; so that it comes to this, that the chief burden of the repayment of the national debt is falling on one class of the community only—the poorer class of the tolerably well-to-do. And Mr. GOSCHEN is entirely right in relieving them; the only fair alternative, as he pointed out, to the small reduction he made—a penny on a pound—being a general revision of taxation.

TUPPER AND ABBOTT.

A member writing from Ottawa says that it is a source of general remark the amount of work Sir CHARLES TUPPER has pushed through in the last two weeks. The "Cumberland war horse" is a man of iron will and constitution; but even iron has a limit to its capability of strain, which was seen in the past day or two when the Finance Minister turned almost savagely upon his followers and forbade general discussion until the tariff resolutions had been concurred in. The admirable conduct of the Opposition under these circumstances was worthy of all praise. Mr. MILLS aided the Minister in every possible way, criticising where necessary, offering advice where he thought it was needed, but always doing his best to expedite the important business in hand. That he was not always able to control his followers was not to be wondered at. This much is to be said of him, that he had less difficulty in keeping his men in line than had Sir CHARLES with the Ministerialists—except that he could not prevent them from declaring absolutely against the policy of Protection. The same correspondent, in referring to the Senate and the manner in which its new leader, the Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, has taken hold of the business in that branch of the legislature of the country, says that he has gone to work as though to the manner born. He understands thoroughly the intricacies of parliamentary procedure, he appears to have a thorough knowledge of the general run of public questions; he has been able in a short time to make the Senate a part of our legislative constitution. It is a specimen of Sir JOHN's luck, that at the time when the Upper Chamber so sadly needed a leader, through the retirement of Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, with a motion on the order paper to abolish the Senate altogether, such a man as Mr. ABBOTT, freed from all connection with the C. P. R., freed from all political entanglements and overwhelmingly endorsed by a great commercial city such as Montreal, should have been found ready to his hand. In forty years Fortune has not shown greater favor to the veteran Conservative leader.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

It may now safely be stated that the Canadian Pacific Ocean service is an accomplished fact. The Abyssinia is ploughing her way through the placid waters of the Pacific Ocean, at full speed, towards this coast. She is expected to reach Vancouver on the 13th of June. Her arrival will be hailed as the harbinger of another new and fresh epoch in the history of this province as well as that of Canada. The pioneer vessel of the line, we are informed, is to be followed at stated intervals by others, so that a regular service will be maintained.

The question of direct steam connection between America and Australia has been fully discussed by the press across the borders as well as by Canadians, and especially so on this coast. The Canadian Pacific has been spotted as the disturbing element in consequence of the determination it has evinced for securing a share of the Occidental and Oriental trade. Already efforts have been made to induce Imperial aid by way of a subsidy, without which, supplemented by a considerable one from Canada, it was believed the line could not be operated. The present service, plying between San Francisco, New Zealand and New South Wales receives but a petty grant, $1,500 a month from the United States government. The trade of that country with the colonies is yearly increasing and already exceeds an annual sum of $20,000,000; the exports forming at least four-fifths of that sum. The subject was debated at the late Colonial Conference, whose delegates were offered exceedingly reasonable inducements to travel over the Canadian Pacific Railway—free transportation. The Oceanic Steamship Company, of San Francisco, equally enterprising in this respect, offered the delegates free transportation through the United States and to Sydney. We glean from the discussion going on that the main question for consideration by the Colonists is the transportation of the mails and the time necessary to do so from Sydney to London. Their three principal services now are two by way of the Suez Canal, and the one by San Francisco, by all of which the contract time is forty days from Sydney to London. The present San Francisco service is the quickest that there has ever been by this route, the steamers on the Pacific running with the regularity of clockwork. On more than one occasion the colonial mails have been delivered in London in less than thirty-three days from Auckland, and thirty-seven days from Sydney. But with the advance of the age, the colonials will naturally desire to improve upon their present arrangement, and will be inclined to give the preference to the quickest possible service, whether it be Canadian or American. The present San Francisco service can be materially shortened, but this will involve the payment of higher subsidies, to which the colonials will not object. The time from Auckland to San Francisco can be reduced to nineteen days—in fact the present steamers running on the line have several times accomplished the distance within that time, though not compelled to do so. There is also every prospect of the overland service between San Francisco and New York being very shortly reduced to five days, which would make twenty-four days to New York. Adding seven days across the Atlantic, we get the New Zealand mails from Auckland delivered in London in thirty-one days. With the newer and faster steamers on the Atlantic there may reasonably be expected a further reduction of another day. This rapid transit, it is claimed, will be a pozer to the Canadian Pacific. It is stated that during the winter months the passages will be rougher, heavier weather encountered and longer time occupied in covering the distance from land to land. A correspondent writing from San Francisco on the subject is of the opinion that the business men of that city "should retain this mail service, both on account of our trade connections as well as for the amount of travel that it brings. It is especially important for the Pacific coast. The government of New Zealand, which bears the greater portion of the expense, is favorably disposed toward a continuance of the existing arrangements. But they have two grounds of complaint wherein they think they are hardly fairly treated. One is that their service is comparatively ignored by the United States government, which only contributes $20,000 annually in return for the benefits that this country receives by trade and travel; and the other is the high tariff on wool, which excludes the colonial product. A general reduction of the wool tariff is not asked, what is required being a reduction on certain high-class grades of wool that are but little grown in this country."

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Mexico last Sunday and throughout Arizona on Monday. It extended eastwards to Texas.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER has returned to Ottawa from a visit to Washington, believed to be a very important one. By some it is said that the mission was a double one; his flying trip to New York being with the object of inviting capitalists to embark in the manufacture of iron, for which his new tariff has paved the way; and his Washington mission was to follow up the negotiations for a settlement of the fisheries dispute, and also to feel the pulse of the American authorities on the renewal of a reciprocity treaty. Sir CHARLES was well primed before he left Ottawa, with figures and statistics concerning the Canadian-American trade. In addition to these he brought with him the Canadian living magazine—Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON, a well known and capable journalist, who also was loaded with facts and figures in regard to our trade, navigation, lakes and rivers. The consensus of public opinion in the east favors the theories above stated in connection with the late visit across the borders. So far the iron duties have not found many supporters in the press. It is confidently expected that several years must elapse before the industry can be developed sufficiently to supply the wants of Canada and in the meantime every piece of iron used in the manufactures will be heavy taxed. This time the farmers and the manufacturers are in the same boat and some sanguine persons believe, or affect to believe, that the Conservatives will not stand it. Whether the limit of Conservative patience has yet been reached, or can be reached, remains to be seen. At any rate Sir CHARLES TUPPER seems to be a statesman who, having made up his mind to a policy, will insist on his followers adopting it, and if on this occasion they intend to rebel they will considerably astonish a great many people.

EASTERN TRADE.

A commercial traveler has been "guying" the Calgary *Call*. According to this veracious "Cheap John," the transient traders' license of $10 imposed by this city on commercial agents is only exacted in the case of Eastern men, while travelers from San Francisco are winked at. This statement is not in accordance with the facts, nor is it true that an Eastern man finds it difficult to do business here. The tax is imposed upon all alike, and there is no discrimination against the representatives of certain houses. Our Eastern friends must remember that for many years, and up to the opening of the Northern and Canadian Pacific railways our trade relations were almost exclusively with California and England. Since that time Eastern wholesale men have been gradually building up a profitable business in Victoria, and it is constantly extending. If it has not attained within a few years to the magnitude expected by the merchants of Montreal and Toronto, and the San Francisco merchant is still found in this market, another reason must be sought for than the sentimental nonsense sometimes uttered by disappointed "tourists" who have visited this province in quest of trade. Commercial intercourse to be profitable and lasting must be founded upon a reciprocity of interests, and we believe that the ultimate effect of the direct intercommunication now enjoyed between the east and west will be mutually beneficial and therefore permanent. But at present the excessive transportation rates undoubtedly militate against eastern trade, while the policy of protection, now carried to a greater length than ever before, only aggravates the difficulties in the way.

Vancouver C. & M. Co.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Coal and Mining Company, (limited) was held at the office of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, E. C., London, in the early part of May, Mr. John Galsworthy in the chair, who, in addressing the shareholders in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the result of the operations which had been conducted during the last half-year. In that period, he said, we have made a gross profit of £3,289 10s., and have applied £3,554 to repairs and depreciation, £921 to reserve fund, £1,546 to debenture interest, and £744 to London charges. That totals up to £6,700 odd, and leaves us a net profit of £1,522. The net profit for the previous half-year was £2,934, and the result therefore for the year was that we had a net profit of £4,456, which would have enabled us to pay a dividend, but for the fact of the amount standing to the debit of profit and loss. When we commenced to reduce that I think the amount was £25,000. It now stands in the balance sheet at £10,000. Looking to what took place in Dec., viz., the great increase in the demand and the great increase in the output, we were sanguine, in common with Mr. Robins, that this present half-year would have wiped out that balance. That is not likely to be realized, as in the first place, though we have a great improvement in the demand, we have not found the No. 1 shaft to yield us so freely as we were expecting. In the report of the manager at the mine it is stated that "In this shaft a total output of 800 tons a day has been reached." In his concluding remarks, the chairman referred to a telegram which had been received saying that a serious explosion had occurred at No. 1 shaft, and said he purposed getting full information and letting the shareholders know the exact state of affairs. The adoption of the report was then moved and seconded by Mr. E. Tendron, who commented upon the hopeful outlook of the company, but regretted the accident of the explosion.

A Benefit to Mankind.

It is possible, indeed more than probable, that among our many readers there are some who suffer from Hernia. Only those who are thus afflicted have any idea of the terrible suffering which it entails. Any contrivance or invention which will tend to cure this disease cannot but be an immense benefit to mankind. To those who thus suffer, we would refer them to the advertisement, in another column, of Dr. Dr. J. Y. Egan, Toronto, Ont., who has invented a truss, which is said by those who have used it to effect a certain cure. Mr. J. E. McDonald of this city, says he has used many trusses, none of which gave him any permanent relief until he tried the truss made by Dr. Egan. This truss gave him instant relief and has since completely cured him. If you are afflicted, write for full information to Dr. J. Y. Egan, Truss manufacturer, Toronto, Ont.

—The Thompson river is high and still rising.

ENGLISH HAPPENINGS.

Nottingham Cricketers Abroad—Sunday Amusements in London.

Parnell at Home—Buffalo Bill's Letters—A Royal Gift.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NOTTINGHAM, May 12—The above team, composed mostly of Nottingham cricketers, arrived at Plymouth last Saturday, and the Nottingham contingent reached home early on Sunday morning, (1.30 a. m.) Having regard to the hour of arrival at the Nottingham railway station, there was a large crowd assembled to witness the return of the men who had so worthily upheld at the Antipodes the cricket renown of Nottinghamshire. A round of cheers, again and again renewed, greeted the train as it steamed in, and there was a rush to receive the players. Arthur Shrewsbury, the worthy captain of the team, expressed general satisfaction at the results of the tour, but confessed frankly that it was not the success which there had been reason to anticipate, an unusual rainfall having been in many places experienced. His impression is that the prospects of cricket in Victoria are not very brilliant—that, in fact, the people do not take to the game nearly so kindly as formerly.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT IN LONDON.

It is a curious sign of the times that Sunday is getting more and more to be the chief day of amusement in London. Old ideas are broken down, and though the law keeps its iron grip on all forms of public entertainment, the upper classes have solved the question for themselves. Last Sunday a large number of people went to the Americs Exhibition to see the wonders of the wild west. In the evening there was a huge crowd of men at the Gallery club, a new club which has its abiding place in the Grosvenor Gallery, and there was an equally large crowd of men and women at the new club on the same evening. Baron de Rothschild was given a big entertainment to which half London society went, and where Miss Florence St. John sang a number of her prettiest songs. It seems a curious contradiction that the upper classes, who have so much of the week to themselves, are thus amusing themselves on Sunday, while the doors of museums are sealed against the working classes, though the gin palaces yawn for their reception.

MR. PARNELL AT HOME.

Since his arrival from London at Avondale, his Irish seat, Mr. Parnell has lived in seclusion. On Sunday, last, however, he rode over his demesne, and witnessed the semi-final ties of the Gaelic Football Championship, which were played on the Irish leader's grounds. There was a great concourse of people, special trains being run from the neighboring towns. The play took place on an elevated lawn, and several bands opened the proceedings by playing before the residence of Mr. Parnell. A new song, entitled "The New Campaign," having special reference to recent events in Ireland, was also sung and played in the hearing of Mr. Parnell. After arriving on the ground, Mr. Parnell followed the play with great interest, but he looked very pale and careworn. One of the matches had to be postponed owing to some quarrelling.

"TO THE WEST, TO THE WEST."

"To the West, to the West," will be the line of an old song repeated in action by many thousands of Londoners during the next few weeks, for Last Monday the American Exhibition opened at Earl's Court, and Buffalo Bill's "Wild West Show" is its main attraction. For although the affair is nominally an exhibition of American arts and industries, the "side show" of Indians, buffaloes, cow-boys, and mustangs is the feature that is certain most to be talked about. Mr. Gladstone has had one special private view, and the Prince of Wales another, and both these distinguished personages have declared themselves so much interested and amused that lesser people will accept their testimonials as good warranty for going to Earl's Court.

"BUFFALO BILL'S" LETTERS.

"Buffalo Bill" is inundated with billets doux, and his secretary says that his "mail" averages more than a thousand letters a day, and that they have been compelled to leave them unopened. Every hard-up American in London appears to have written in for money or employment. Colonel Cody is said to have slain and scalped more Indians than Cooper or Mayne Reid ever credited their heroes with, and he told a friend of mine that he intends taking the show all through Europe, and will not be contented until the Sioux chief and his followers hunt the bounding buffalo in the Coliseum at Rome.

A REMARKABLE ROYAL GIFT.

The King of Holland received, on his 70th birthday, a very remarkable gift from the Queen. Her Majesty, upon congratulating the King, told him that she had a large bouquet of flowers for him, but it was so heavy that she had asked the ladies-in-waiting to bring it in. The door opened, and several ladies entered, carrying an immense bouquet, which they placed before the King. His Majesty was greatly surprised when suddenly the top of the bouquet opened and the head of his infant daughter peeped through the flowers. The King was delighted with this pretty surprise, which we should think has not been equalled since the days of the "four-and-twenty blackbirds."

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A novel experiment in photography has been recently tried in connection with "David Garrick," by Mr. John F. Roberts, a member of the "Camera Club." He has, without the aid of any special light, taken several successful scenes from the play at night during the performance, and aided alone by the ordinary electric light used in the Criterion Theatre. If scenes from our best plays can thus be permanently preserved, this young amateur's success will be welcomed by illustrators of stage books and dramatic memoranda.

THE RACE FOR THE JUBILEE STAKES

which took place last Saturday, at Kempton Park, was won by Mr. Barclay's famous racer Bendigo. The value of the stakes was close on $20,000. Bendigo was specially trained for this race, and has never run since last year when he only ran once and landed the Eclipse Stakes, valued at $50,000. He was to have gone to the stud after the Kempton races, but will now be seen out at Ascot. It may be fairly said that there were thirty thousand people present at Kempton, and amongst them all those of light and leading in the great race world. Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. James Lowther, all more intent on the saddling than the division bell, were representative of the racing side of politics; and the Duke of Westminster, Sir John Astley, and, as far as one could judge, all the notabilities of the Turf were to be met with in wanderings from enclosure to paddock.

THE ROYAL ARRANGEMENTS.

With regard to the jubilee, the Queen comes to Buckingham Palace on Monday, June 20th, arriving in time for luncheon, and will return to Windsor about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 22d. There will be large Royal dinner parties at the Palace on Monday and Tuesday, and a small private concert will probably be given on the Monday night. The Royalties—both home and foreign—are to attend a grand ball which is to be given by Lady Salisbury at the Foreign Office on the evening of the Jubilee holiday; and they will accompany the Queen to Windsor on the Wednesday, returning to town late at night, after having been entertained at dinner in St. George's Hall. The Queen will return to London on Wednesday, the 29th, to remain at Buckingham Palace till the evening of Saturday, July 2nd, when she will go back to Windsor, after the "march past" of the London volunteers. It is to be regretted that her Majesty could not be induced to remain in London during the whole of the Jubilee week; and the programme of State entertainments is singular meagre. J. H.

THE TOWN OF HOPE.

A Beautifully Located Town on the Banks of the Fraser River.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Serene, sequestered calm retreat,
Above the roar of swelling flood,
Environs strong, as nature's fort,
Like towering sentinels have stood
Guarding their treasures rich and free
From outward harm or enemy.

Hope is a beautifully situated town on the bench of the majestic Fraser river, surrounded by the most picturesque and romantic mountain scenery. Snowcapped peaks are ever in view, relieving the weary eye in the long days of brilliant sunshine. It may be said of this lovely and quiet retreat, as of "Mount Zion" of old, "beautiful for situation; the joy of the whole earth" (in appearance). If parties with ample means desire to enlarge and improve in the line of art, where nature has richly and lavishly adorned, they could not possibly make a better selection for an outlet to their monetery wealth, and scope for the gratification of an intelligent refined taste, than the town of Hope. Here the artistic eye is ever feasting on the varied scenes of rugged mountains, verdant slopes and shady vales. The walks and drives meandering through natural groves, by murmuring rills, and gurgling streams are most inviting. Here picnic and excursion parties, from the cities and towns, could most enjoyably spend their hours for leisure and sight-seeing. The most prominent and leading characteristic of the residents of this little town is generosity. No appeal worthy of consideration, presented to this people, that does not meet a hearty and prompt response.

Eastern Canada News.

From St. John, N. B., it is learned that the liquidators of the defunct Maritime Bank arrested Thomas McLelland, late president, while leaving for the States. He is wanted as a very material witness.

Dr. Ardagh, a well known resident of Orillia, Ont., while out driving a few days ago was seized with a fit and fell, receiving a blow on the temple, which killed him.

The *World's* Ottawa correspondent says he has it on the best authority that the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northwest will be offered to Mackintosh.

Hon. Mr. Mercier was in Toronto last week to arrange with Mr. Mowat terms for the inter-provincial conference, shortly to be held.

It is believed that if Sir A. P. Caron becomes Lieut-Governor of Quebec, Judge Angers will enter the cabinet to fill the vacancy.

A member of the cabinet has stated that he expects the session would be over by the 20th June. This view is not concurred in, however, by the majority.

The government has given notice of further changes in the departments, one of which will affect agriculture. One or two branches, probably patents and archives, will be separated from Carling's department, and attached possibly to the Secretary of State's department, and the functions of the former made purely agriculture and statistics.

Another Conservative member has died since the House met. Mr. Campbell, who defeated Mr. Vail in Digby, N. S., died on his way to Toronto. He was found to be breathing very heavily in his birth in the Pullman car. On being lifted out he expired very shortly thereafter. His trouble is believed to have been an attack of apoplexy.

It is said Mr. Blake has given his followers intimation that he cannot consent to act as leader of the party after the close of the present session. Sir R. J. Cartwright is looked upon as his successor.

In the House in replying to Mr. Prefontaine, Hon. Mr. Thompson said that an amnesty had been granted to all parties concerned in the Northwest rebellion except those guilty of homicide, and it ought to be known to Gabriel Dumont whether he was guilty of that crime or not.

Replying to Mr. Perley, Hon. Mr. White said the question of making any change in the liquor permit system in the territories was now engaging the attention of the cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson has stated that a large number of amendments had been suggested to the Franchise Act and that it was the intention of the government, next session, to bring in a bill covering these amendments. Meantime some needed amendments would be introduced.

Crop Prospects.

In the neighborhood of the city the prospects for the growing crop is encouraging. The weather up to within a few days ago was backward in the extreme. Since the warm weather set in a great change has taken place; everything now is rushing up very fast. Grain sown in dry ground early in the season is well advanced, whilst that planted in wet or meadow land is still backward, but under the influence of the bright sunny weather we are now enjoying the ground is drying up fast, the soil becoming warm and the growth consequently rapid. Hay is a promising crop, grass for pasture is good and not yet suffering from the effects of dry weather. Ground is being prepared for turnips, mangolds and other roots, all of which will be sown in a few days. Potatoes have been planted some time and are well advanced. Here there is no Colorado beetle to trouble the vines as is to be found in all parts of the east. Neither is there Hessian or other fly to blight the grain, or insect to trouble the turnip family. The area sown this spring is the largest yet put under crop in this part of the province. The work of reclaiming land from the forest, as well as dyking flat or tide lands, has been going steadily forward for years. It is now ascertained beyond controversy that a much greater extent of arable land is to be found on the Island than many people hitherto supposed existed. The Island railway on the one side and the water stretches on the other offer such opportunities to farmers for marketing their products that settlers are being to recognize the immense advantage they possess over their less favored fellow farmers in the more remote sections of the Island. There is no wonder then that they hold their lands high, and are not anxious to part with their homes, even at very high figures.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN Monumental Work

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS AS PRACTICALLY indestructible.

BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN MARBLE OR GRANITE.

Over 200 Beautiful Designs.

Send for Price List & Circulars.

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade

nov20 D&W 6m

Samuel May & Co.,
TORONTO
Manufacturers of
Billiard & Pool Tables,
With Steel and Monarch Cushions.
Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of
BILLIARD MATERIAL
Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.
Always in stock the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER.
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

The Starr Kidney Pad,
A PERMANENT.
Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretory System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures Bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The intense complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McKenzie, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herrick and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McArthur & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

FOR SALE.

MATHER'S LIQUEUR WHISKEY,
$10 per Dozen Cash
--ALSO,--
Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.
Apply to
A. FERGUSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar18 3m

THE OLD RELIABLE
JOHN BULL
BITTERS.
UNEQUALLED.
A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA.
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

FOR SALE.—An Acre Lot, with commodious House containing ten rooms, also Stable and Outbuildings complete, situated on Beacon and Burnside Road, about 20 minutes walk from Post Office. Price $2,375. Also for sale, 200 acres splendid farming land at Metchosin. For particulars apply to HAMMERSLEY & CO., Government street, Victoria, or to T. HAMMERSLEY, Lulu Island. apr 23 D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

Important Sale.

Mr. George Byrnes to-day opened that which promised to be the most important sale of real estate ever held in this city. It was the Kwong Lee & Co. estate, otherwise known as Loo Chock Fan and Loo Chew Fan. The sale was held by order of the Supreme Court to close up the estate, which embraced property in this city New Westminster, Yale and Quesnelle. There was a large crowd in attendance, many of whom were from distant parts of the province. The bidding promised to be keen for the choice property. The first parcel sold was a house and lot in Quesnelle; the next a lot in Yale. Lot 8, on Agnes St., New Westminster, was sold to Harry Elliott for $875; a lot on Prevost street, for $925 to F. Eickhoff; a lot on Carnarvon street, to the same party for $550. Lot on Clarkson street to W. N. Bole, M. P. P., for $1,650. Lot on Fleguard street, in this city, containing 1½ lots, for $2,200 to Lai On Bros.; 1½ lots on Cormorant street to the same parties, with building thereon, for $20,000, subject to a mortgage of $5,500. In consequence of the difference of opinion prevailing amongst the legal gentlemen present representing the various interests as to the manner in which the property be put up for sale, the balance of the property was withdrawn, much to the annoyance and disappointment of those present intending to be purchasers. Mr. Byrnes conducted the sale with his usual ability.

E. & N. Railway.

Beginning with Wednesday, June 1, the new time table of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway will come into operation. In addition to the regular daily trains North and South, there will be an extra train for the North on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and from the North on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The regular daily train will leave Russell's at 8:20 a. m., reaching Wellington at 12:25 p. m., and the extra train on the days named will leave Russell's at 2:20 p. m., reaching Wellington at 6:25. From Wellington the regular daily train will start at 1:35 p. m., reaching Russell's at 5:40, and the extra at 7:35 a. m., reaching Russell's at 11:40 a. m.

The management has inaugurated the liberal policy of issuing cheap return tickets for one and a half ordinary fare to any point along the line good for three days. On Saturdays and Sundays return tickets to all points for a single fare will be issued good for return on the following Monday. No doubt a large number of citizens will take advantage of these low rates during the summer months, as a ride on the railway amidst the grand scenery *en route* to Nanaimo is positively a rare treat and one that all should participate in.

San Francisco Mail Subsidy.

The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says: When the estimates were first tabled this session the British Columbia members were rater surprised to find that the sum of $17,000, hitherto annually voted for the maintenance of the line of steamers between Victoria and San Francisco, had been dropped this year. Their suprise was all the greater when on reference to the terms of Union between the Pacific province and the Dominion they found that the Federal Government had pledged itself to grant a subsidy for this purpose in perpetuity. Enquiry at the Postoffice Department has elicited the fact that it is not proposed to drop the subsidy altogether, but arrangements are in progress whereby it is expected to greatly decrease the amount paid for this service without detriment to the public interest.

Manitoba Agitated.

An immense meeting was held in Winnipeg last Wednesday evening to protest against the monopoly clause in the C. P. R. charter. Besides Norquay and other cabinet ministers on the platform there was a host of promiuent citizens, including about 25 or 30 mayors and reeves of different municipalities throughout the province. Resolutions were passed to support the government in their efforts to build a competing line to the boundary. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Over two thousand were present. About midnight effigies of Sir George Stephen, Van Horne and other C. P. R. magnates were burned on Main street, near the Queen's Hotel. The fire brigade were called out to quench the fire. Mr. Van Horne was expected there that night.

Beneficent Gifts.

Captain Watt, of the ship Glenfarg, while on the Inlet made a donation of several valuable bound volumes to the library of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., for which the association is heartily thankful. Capt. Thain, the Port Warden, Bishop Sillitoe, and Mrs. Dr. Beckingsale have also contributed valuable works and papers to the same society for which thanks are extended through the *News*. As the association is in its infancy there naturally it is rather crippled for funds and anyone who can aid the work and further its interests in the way of donating books or otherwise assisting them financially will earn the gratitude and thanks of that body.

From Cowichan Lake.

Messrs. H. L. Gulline and A. Ferguson returned yesterday from Cowichan Lake, where they report capital sport with both trout and salmon. The heaviest fish caught during their four days' stay weighed a trifle over nine pounds. This locality is highly appreciated by sportsmen, the following gentlemen being still there: Admiral Seymour, Sir William Wiseman, Judge O'Reilly and son, Lieut. Garforth, and Mr. A. Green. The weather was charming and good sport is anticipated in the river during the present week, the water hitherto having been too high to permit of much angling.

Rev. J. E. Starr.

The Rev. J. E. Starr, on his retirement from the Berkely Street Methodist Church, Toronto, was presented with an illuminated address by the congregation and a purse of gold; besides a gold watch and chain for Mrs. Starr. The reverend gentleman above referred to and his family are now en route for this city, where it is expected he will arrive about the middle of June. He will be pastor of the Pandora Street church, as successor to the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has joined the Presbyterian church of Canada.

Narrow Escape.

His Worship Mayor Fell and Mr. John Teague took a drive to Sooke yesterday, and when there took a ramble through the woods. Coming to an old surveyor's line, they stood for a moment and passed on, when an enormous tree, measuring four feet in diameter, fell on the identical spot where a moment before they had been standing. The call was a very close one, but His Worship and companion escaped by a hair-breadth.

The O. & C. Railroad.

Passenger traffic over the Oregon & California Railroad has increased to such an extent of late that it is necessary to run three stage coaches daily over the unfinished small portion of the line. It is getting to be the favorite route between San Francisco, Oregon, the Sound and British Columbia points.

Revelstoke Notes.

REVELSTOKE, May 26.—The weather, which has been in an unsettled state for some time, is now fine, warm and balmy. The snow is disappearing fast and miners are pleased at the prospect of being able to go to work shortly. For weeks and months back a large number have been coming to this place with the intention of going into the Big Bend mining district.

The journey to Downie Creek, 47 miles north of here, is a very precarious one, and the men who undertake the work take their lives in their hands. A few days since a party undertook the job of bringing in supplies by the river. They succeeded in going up stream about 25 miles by using poles and ropes tied to trees. The rapids were entered and so strong was the current that the boat got beyond their control. It upset, its contents were washed down the stream. The only man on board had a narrow escape from drowning.

Several parties in lately from the Baldhead mines, where they were tunneling all winter to get to bed rock, report their prospects as exceedingly favorable.

A good bridge is badly wanted on the road hence to the diggings in the Big Bend, where there will be a large number of men this summer at work, and the camp is certain to be a lively one.

Attention is being paid to mining in the Selkirks. The banks of the rapid Illecillewait and the Nicolai are being prospected. Already quite a number of rich lodges have been discovered and claims located. These camps will be worked easily as they are in close proximity to the railway track. The specimens assayed have turned out to be better than was at first supposed they would be.

The steamers Duchess and Cline are making regular trips between Golden City and the Columbia Lakes. They are found to be of great advantage to the settlers along the river, the lakes and in the Kootenay district generally. A large number of new settlers are going into this part of the province, many of whom are farmers from the east, the Counties of Durham, Ont., and Ontario contributing the largest quota. Fine tracts of land have been discovered and are being rapidly taking up. The district is one of the richest in the province in minerals. In pastoral lands it is also much richer than at one time it was supposed to be. The arable land is of good quality, produces large yields in all classes of grain, roots and vegetables. When properly irrigated the yield will be enormous.

Capt. Bill Moore's Trip.

Capt. Wm. Moore, of Victoria, (says the Juneau *Free Press*,) passed up on the steamer Ancon to Chilkoot this week with a party of seven men to survey and locate a route for a trail from Chilkoot to the Yukon river; he will first look over the route and if it is found not practicable he will return by way of the Takou pass. He also has two partners that will start, one from Fort Wrangel, to go up the Stickeen river to Taltan, cross over the range to the head of the Hodelinko or Lewis rivers, thence down to the Yukon; the third party will switch off somewhere on the Stickeen and look over a new route; they will establish a trail for pack animals and will push it through this summer if possible. We understand that the Canadian Government is putting up all the money for the expense of the survey and building the trail. We think the United States is making a grand mistake in allowing any foreign government to come into our territory to build public highways and control the trade of the gold fields of the Northwest and the Yukon country. Our government should at least be at the expense of building the trail to the National boundary and there give men a chance to establish a trading post, as the fur trade from the interior would be enormous if such a post was established, and the revenue derived would doubly pay for the trail every year. The furs, instead of going down the Yukon or to foreign countries, would pass out by this route and a large proportion would be sold in American ports.

Another Advance.

It is reported that the C. P. R. Co.'s Land department has again advanced the price of the company's unsold lots at Vancouver. The demand of late has been brisk, especially in the east, for business and suburban property. A block of 120 acres was sold a few days since to a Toronto syndicate, in the subdivision of lot 264 A. This block will be shopped, logged and burned and streets opened up prior to offering the lots for sale. Montreal dealers in real estate, as well as those of Toronto, have also made several heavy purchases. The arrival and departure of trains on the wharf, as well as the vessels lying at the company's wharves and elsewhere in the harbor, gives the city quite a metropolitan appearance. Buildings are still going on in every direction. It is conceded on all hands that Vancouver to-day is the second city in point of population in this province.

Going Into Milling.

The report reaches us from the east that the Canadian Pacific will commence purchasing and handling grain this fall, thus giving the settlers the benefits of two markets. Mills of enormous capacity will be erected at Keewatin, on Lake of the Woods east of Winnipeg. All grain milled will consequently reach the east via the main system of the C. P. R., thus precluding the possibility of this trade being diverted into American channels. The great Ogilvy firm of Montreal who have hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly in the Northwest will be treated as friendly competitors. The water power at Rat Portage is one of the finest in the world, even excelling that of Minneapolis. In Winnipeg the fuel question is a serious one for the millers. Not so however, at Rat Portage, where there is a perpetual supply of water from the Lake of the Woods.

San Francisco's Generosity.

The employees of the Sierra Buttes mine (California) have added $46 to their original contribution of $200 to the Nanaimo relief fund. The amount subscribed at the office of John Rosenfeld on Wednesday last reached $11,497.75. This sum has been offered without the least solicitation. It is intended to solicit for additional funds of those who have not already placed their names on the subscription book. Should this be done the offering will certainly aggregate $25,000 or more.—*San Francisco Post.*

Cowichan District.

It is reported that a petition has been filed against the return of Mr. Henry Fry for this district to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late and lamented William Smithe. The petition sets up the plea that Mr. Fry, when nominated for the seat, had not resigned his office as a government agent. It further alleges that he was not properly or duly registered on the voters' list. The seat is claimed by Mr. Sutton in consequence of these alleged irregularities.

Book List—Just Received.

In Divers Tones, by Chas. G. Roberts $1 00
The Mystery of God, by C. V. Timms 2 00
The Story of the Earth and Man, Dawson .. 2 00
Geological and Natural History, Survey of Canada with Maps, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn 2 50
Ivanhoe's Friends 1 00
Gardening for Profit 1 50
Sea Rot—Cloth—Lew Wallace 50
Miracle in stone, Lees 2 00
The Problem of Health Life, Hire and Therefore 2 50
The Fair God, by Lew Wallace 2 75

R. C. STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.,
Next door to the Post Office.

THE LAST MURDER.

The Killing of Peter Foster, Near Kamloops.

The man Peter Foster, who was shot by Frank Spencer, on Campbell's ranch, near Kamloops on the 20th inst., died at the hospital on the following day. He was a French Canadian and 22 years of age. The evidence taken at the inquest shows that the trouble and quarrel between the two men originated in whiskey, that fruitful source of crime. The dying deposition of the murdered man was taken as follows:

"Yesterday we shipped Lieut. Campbell's horses at Duck's for Calgary. Before we started from Duck's I gave Frank Spencer $5, and told him to buy whiskey. When he returned to Campbell's he was the worse of liquor—pretty full. He had four bottles, one nearly drank, and leaving three full. He said, "Pete, these belong to you." I asked him for the other one; and he got mad and got his knife out of his pocket. It was a pocket knife. He came up to me and said he would cut me to pieces. I told him, "Don't you do it Frank, if you want to fight I will go for you; I will not back out." After he said that he got a glass and threw it at me, and it broke to pieces on the wall. He then got two horseshoes. He missed me with one and it struck a little boy about four years old, knocking the child down. He came at me with another one and said, "I will kill you, you son of a b—— of a Frenchman." I got a horseshoe he had thrown at me, and I went for him, giving him a good dose—I fought him good. He told me he got a knife. I then ran away out of the house, and he ran after me. I took the old axe and went for him. He went into the house and got the gun and shot me close to the root house. He started to shoot me again."

The Jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Spencer, who is still at large. The *Sentinel* says there has been much complaint expressed over the manner in which the search for the murderer has been conducted, and believes the complaints are not without cause.

JERRY HILL'S ESCAPE.

The Man Who Was in Gaol for a Year at Kamloops.

Jerry Hill, who has been detained in gaol for debt at Kamloops for over a year, on a capias issued at the instance of several Victoria merchants, made his escape several weeks ago, and his present abiding place is unknown to friends or foes in that aspiring mountain city. The *Sentinel* says that Jerry has had a good deal of liberty as a prisoner, and one evening after dusk he quietly escaped with a friend—both men being mounted on horseback. So little restriction was placed upon Jerry's movements that he could go and visit his uncles and cousins when he chose, and he had so many sympathizers that the matter of escape was easy enough. The friend who accompanied this victim of a capias is as much wanted as he, and the sooner the government builds a jail in Kamloops and puts proper officers in charge of it the better it will be for all law-abiding subjects of the Queen in that part of her Dominion.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

A Firm Mulcted in $20,000, Fine and Duties.

We have it on what we deem the most reliable authority that the customs collector in this city some weeks ago made an important seizure, a business concern being suspected of undervaluation in passing entries. The matter was arranged finally on payment of double duties (amounting to $9000 or $10,000) and a fine of $10,000. The whole matter was kept very quiet by all concerned, but it is now current talk at New Westminster. The facts as given to us appear authentic, but we give the report for what it is worth.

The "C" Battery.

From Ottawa it is reported that Sir A. P. Caron has decided upon making the "C" battery a permanent one in order to guard against desertion. The Imperial authorities have been asked to recommend one hundred men of the British reserve to form the nucleus of the battery. The fact that these men are army pensioners it is thought will be sufficient to retain them to the Canadian service.

The Mexico.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 27th inst. says an examination of the steamer Mexico, in dock, shows that about 150 feet of her keel, fore and aft, will have to be replaced. The midship section is uninjured. Her forefoot, a little above the garboard streak, will be renewed, and new planking put in that portion of her bottom damaged by rocks. The repairs will occupy a week.

To Be Competitors.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company has filed a bond with the collector of the port of San Francisco for $100,000, which will be forwarded for the approval of the Department of Washington. If accepted the company will be authorized to carry goods in bond by way of Puget Sound and the Canadian roads and compete for the tea and rice trades, the duties to be paid at any eastern custom house.

Grouse Shooting.

The charge against Mr. W. H. Adams of shooting grouse out of season, was heard in the Provincial Court to-day by Mr. E. Johnson, and after considerable evidence had been taken, the case was dismissed. Mr. Adams testified that he did not shoot any grouse. One bird was killed, but by whom is unknown.

Drowned in a Well.

The youngest daughter of Mrs. Jonathan Blundell, of Nanaimo, aged two years and five months, fell into the well at the residence of Mr. Woobank, and the body was not found for several hours after the child was first missed. The husband of the grief-stricken mother lost his life in the late explosion.

After Many Years.

When the steamship Willamette was being brought to the Vancouver wharf on the night of arrival, Capt. Blackburn, her commander, discovered among the crowd on the wharf his brother whom he had not seen for fourteen years. The meeting between the two was very affecting and can be better imagined than described.

"GIVE THEM A CHANCE."

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Under the above heading in your Saturday's issue "a prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway writing to a business man in this city says: Moreover we have paid the cost of the transfer of all Victoria freight from Vancouver to Victoria. In other words we have carried Victoria freight all along for less than our Vancouver rate by the amount of steamship charges from Vancouver to Victoria."

Now I wish to correct the prominent official. The fact is the Victoria merchants have had to pay lighterage to the C. P. N. Co. on freight from Vancouver, Port Moody, New Westminster, notwithstanding we have had shipping receipts showing rate through to Victoria. Has the C. P. N. Co. been collecting freight from us already paid by the C. P. R. Co.? I should think not.

MERCHANT.

—C. P. R. officials report the snow all gone along the line, and no more mud slides likely to take place.

HUMANITY OF MAN.

An Eloquent Address by Mr. A. Davidson

At a Nanaimo Relief Entertainment, Chilliwhack.

At the concert given at Chilliwhack on the evening of the 19th inst., for the benefit of the Nanaimo sufferers, Mr. A. Davidson delivered an eloquent address, for which we make room in our columns. The programme was as follows: Anthem, "Sing, Oh Heaven, be joyful, Oh earth;" recitation, "Thanatopsis," J. F. Wilkinson; duet, "The Pilot Brave," Miss McCutcheon and J. Henderson; solo, "A Hundred Fathoms Deep," J. Henderson; recitation, "The Collier's Little Jim," Miss McCutcheon; trio, "Whispering Hope," Misses Reece, Henderson and Kipp; part song, "Row, Boatmen, Row." Mr. Davidson spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—A few days ago I received an invitation from the Odd Fellows' lodge of this place to make an address upon this occasion. I need scarcely say that I felt highly flattered by such invitation, but without any affectation of modesty I may say that these gentlemen have kindly overestimated my poor abilities. However, as the character of the occasion would not permit me to decline, I have in the meantime indulged in a few reflections which I will submit for your consideration, promising that the remarks I have to make "are not intended," if I may use the words of the eloquent Burke, "to abide the test of a captious criticism, but of a sober and even forgiving examination; they will not be armed at all points for battle, but dressed to visit those who are willing to give a peaceful entrance to truth."

It is a trite and truthful saying that man is born to trouble. The cares, disappointments and anxieties of life, which the generality of mankind have to endure in the great struggle for existence, become commonplace and ordinary, from their frequent occurrence and universality of our experiences. Like the ever-changing views of the kaleidoscope, they vary in their phases according to the varying turns of circumstances and seldom intensify into real sorrows. But occasionally some great calamity occurs, in which death and destruction go hand in hand, whilst weeping and wailing pain and anguish follow in their train. And as our sympathies for the suffering victims go out to the afflicted, we realize how trivial indeed have been our paltry vexatious and misfortunes in comparison with those of our doubly afflicted neighbors.

The terrible event that has so lately occurred in our neighboring town has awakened our warmest sympathies with the sufferers, and this occasion has been called forth at the instance of the noble order of Odd Fellows, to aid in alleviating, as far as pecuniary aid can alleviate, the urgent needs of the afflicted survivors.

It is a blessed and beautiful trait in the human character, that deep down in our better natures lie tender chords of human sympathies, which, when touched by the misfortunes of our fellows, vibrate and thrill through every fibre of the body and faculty of the soul. No other race of animals possess this trait. A community of interest for mutual protection instinctively leads them to mutual association, but sympathy and charity are strangers to their being. And it appears to me, that as the evolution of society advances through the higher grades of civilization and intelligence, this distinguishing trait of human character becomes more intensified and elaborated. Semi-barbarous nations have less of it than the civilized, and savage nations have still less. Note the indifference of the Chinese to the sufferings of their fellow countrymen; when they become sick and helpless, and consequently useless, they are turned out to die, as we have had instances of in this place; and I have frequently had occasion to observe among the Indians of our northern coast the stolid indifference they manifest to the misfortunes of their fellows.

In our readings of ancient history we do not learn much of ancient benevolences, and beneficent institutions for the relief of human suffering seem to have been rare. On the contrary, we are made familiar with cruel and desolating wars and persecutions waged by the strong to oppress weak, or for political and territorial aggrandisement. We read of dungeons and gibbets, of faggots and fires, of thumb-screws and racks, instruments of exquisite torture for the suppression of free thought and free speech, and by which instrumentalities civil and religious liberty were for centuries kept in abeyance by the arrogance of despots and the intolerance of a dominant priesthood.

If we turn to the consideration of our own times what a different picture is presented. Hospitals and asylums, schools, colleges and universities of learning, reformatory institutions, benevolent societies, mutual aid societies, &c., &c., are the machinery set in motion by the advanced thought and the humanitarian impulses of the present age; "their aims as various as the roads they take," but all having their springs of action in the kindly sentiments of the human heart. And yet we are told that man is by nature totally depraved and desperately wicked. Well, it would appear that some men are so, as some horses and dogs are desperately vicious; but they are not typical of the race; they are clogs upon society, excrescences on the body politic, but being parts of our common humanity they must be endured, and if possible reformed. I have an abiding faith in human nature, in its potentialities and possibilities, in the kindly sympathies and refined and refining sensibilities of man's being, that become eliminated and intensified as the ages roll on. I have little accordance with the idea that men, in and of himself, can do nothing—that like the clay in the hands of the potter he is a passive being, and can only be moved by forces extraneous to himself. Our tender sympathies, our deep-seated affections, our glowing loves, our virtuous impulses, are in and of ourselves, the better parts of our being, as the luscious flavors of the mellow fruit or the sweet perfume of the rose are in and of themselves the better parts, indeed the essential qualities of their natures, and without which they would not be what they are. Take from man those beautiful, innate qualities and he would no longer be human but animal in his nature and instincts, as the fewer he possesses of these the nearer he approaches the lower orders of the animal creation.

As in the evolutions of the past, the scientist recognizes a slow but certain improvement in organic forms in the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, until at length this beautiful world has, through countless ages, become fitted up for the abode of man—the cap-sheaf of creation—so may we recognize in the history of our race analogous laws of evolution that are slowly but surely propelling us onward to higher and still higher developments in the social, moral, political and intellectual relationships of society; and these developments will continue to go on. Nature never steps backward.

Some moral philosophers place the Golden Age in the past. The halcyon days of man's moral purity, according to them, were before the unfortunate episode of the Garden of Eden, which "brought death and sin into the world with all their woes." It pleases me better to consider the Golden Age as yet to come—but as an elaboration of this line of thought might lead to doctrinal disputation, I will pursue it no further.

Still the great fact of our experiences stands out in bold relief—pre-eminently so over any of the periods of the past—that this is a humanitarian age. There is more benevolence, more active practical charity, more good fellowship—I had almost said Odd Fellowship—(which amounts to the same thing), more justice, more liberty, more security and a better understanding and appreciation of our mutual relations and obligations, than there ever were in the world before—the sneers of the cynic and the pratings of the pessimist to the contrary notwithstanding. Society is crystallizing itself into one grand brotherhood of individuals and States; local jealousies and sectional animosities are rapidly dying out; important lessons of social science are being learned and acted upon; we are beginning to realize, what ancient sages scarcely conceived of, that the best interests of the individual are most intimately connected with the best interest of the whole, and that to build ourselves up, it is not necessary to pull down our neighbor. A broad Catholic Christianity—not the Christianity of theological schools nor the dogmas of denominations and sects, but the true precepts of the Great Teacher who taught as never man taught, are slowly but surely permeating the masses and leavening the whole lump of our social relationships.

As in the still summer morning the first awakened bird utters his solitary notes, timidly rippling the silence, and is not long alone, for quickly the melodious throb begins to beat from every tree top and soon the whole rapturous grove gushes and palpitates into song; even so are the tree tops of human life filled with slumbering melodies, with silent symphonies, with latent charities. And as the first faint cry of distress strikes upon our ears, we recognize at once the note of our kind, and as the electric clicking conveys the mournful wail over a continent, over a world, ten thousand thousand human hearts throbbing with high response take up the sad refrain and echo back their notes of sympathy and fellow feeling, whilst thousands of generous hands are outstretched to proffer material aid. Note the self-sacrificing efforts of the rescuing parties, on the occasion of the late disaster, who took their lives in their hands and descended into the treacherous pit even whilst the fires raged and whilst the after-damp fiend was still holding watch and ward over its stark and stricken victims. Note the spontaneous outbursts of sympathy and aid from neighboring towns, not only of our own province and Dominion, but of other nationalities; note all these things and then exclaim if you will that man is totally depraved and desperately wicked. A great authority has said after enumerating many of the Christian virtues—"but the greatest of these is charity." So intimately blended are these exalted sentiments in the relationships of individuals and society, with the great end and aim of our being, viz., human happiness, that the faithful observance of them in our intercourse with our fellow men brings with it its own reward. Hence the aphorisms—"to be virtuous is to be happy," "virtue is its own reward," it is better to give than to receive," &c., acquire their force from their truthfulness. Charity indeed covereth a multitude of sins. In its faithful exercise we are but carrying out the highest behests of our moral nature. Without it we are but as "tinkling symbols and empty shows." I cannot conclude this brief address more appropriately than by quoting from Pollock's "Course of Time" the following beautiful lines on human happiness:

"True happiness had no locality,
No tones provincial, no peculiar garb,
Where duty went she went,
And went with meekness, charity and love
Where e'er a tear was dried; a bleeding heart
Bound up; a bruised spirit with the dews
Of sympathy anointed, or a pang
Of honest suffering soothed; or injury
Repeated oft as oft by love forgiven;
Where 'er an evil passion was subdued,
Or virtue's feeble ember fanned;
Where 'er a sin was heartily abjured and left;
Where breathed a pious prayer, or wished a pious wish;
There was a high and holy spot, a place of sacred light,
A most religious fane;
Where happiness descending sat and smiled."

Jacob Gaudaur Secures the Championship of America.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Jacob Gaudaur today defeated Edward Hanlan, the great ex-champion oarsman, in a race for the championship of America and $5000, in a 3 mile pull on Calumet Lake. When the two men first came out on the course the water was a little rough, but that had no deterring influence and the start was made with promptness. Hanlan was at once a trifle in the lead, pulling short, quick strokes, 42 per minute. Gaudaur kept close to him with a long, steady sweep, about 38 per minute. Gradually Hanlan forged ahead and at the end of the initial mile was fully a length in advance. Before the turn was reached the wind suddenly freshened and rain began to pour down. The lake was soon lumpy from end to end and the downpour was almost blinding. Hanlan turned first, two lengths ahead, time 10:02. He was pulling about 35 strokes per minute in rounding and Gaudaur was pulling about the same gait. Hanlan kept well in front till entering the third mile, when he commenced to flag. His stroke became uneven and rowing seemed to require great exertion. Gaudaur was rowing magnificently at the same long, steady sweep, but faster. He soon passed Hanlan. First one, then another, and at last three lengths between them could be seen. Hanlan then made a tremendous spurt for a very short time, but could not stand the pace. He lay back an instant, and glancing over his shoulder saw himself beaten. Gaudaur was six lengths away from him. Gaudaur then slackened speed and passed the stand an easy winner by four lengths; time, 20:29. It was a fine performance under the adverse circumstances. After the race Hanlan said he did not think the best man won, although he acknowledged himself fairly beaten. He claimed to have been suffering from a severe cold, which told upon him at the critical time. Gaudaur said it was the hardest race he had ever rowed. Hanlan gets forty per cent. of $3500, which were the gate receipts.

The figures 20:29 were taken from the President of the Farragut Club, who was understood to be the timekeeper. The time of the referee agrees that the three miles were made in 19:30. This has been declared official. Gaudaur, therefore, broke the record; the best previous time being his own against Teemer over the same course, 19:54, though it was announced that Hanlan also broke this previous record having finished in 19:34. His backer says that he will send him to Australia, and if he defeats Beach he will once more pit him against Gaudaur.

ROSS AND HOSMER.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Wallace Ross and George Hosmer rowed a single scull match near Flushing this evening. The announcements were for a three-mile race for $1,500. The start was made in choppy water. There were three turns. On the first turn Ross fouled both Hosmer and the stake boat, but secured the lead and held it to the end, winning by two feet in time announced as 14:05.

—Mr. John McLatchie, Dominion Land Surveyor, arrived from Ottawa a few days ago to conduct a survey between Bicamous and Spallumcheen landing.

ALASKA NEWS.

From Correspondents and Alaska Newspapers.

Messrs. Garside & Sanders have purchased the Great Western group of mines on Douglas Island from Messrs. Mahoney & Beaumont, of Juneau, for $40,000.

Considerable excitement prevails in Juneau concerning the rich discoveries of mineral bearing quartz in the Berner Bay district. They have already staked out a town and have built a store, which will be occupied in a very short time. This new and promising town has been named Seward, in honor of the late Hon. W. H. Seward.

The Kodiak group of islands in Alaska, 600 miles to the westward of Juneau, contain a area of 5676 square miles; then come the Shumagin group containing 1631 square miles; and the Alentian chain 6391 square miles. The Seal Island (Pribiloff group) contain 3963 square miles, a total island area of 31,205 square miles.

Max. Pracht, the enterprising founder of Loring, has sold his salmon packing establishment to a joint stock company of San Franciscans, of which he is himself a member and manager.

Mr. Henry Brown, of Toxican, has bought from Jack Mantle the Toxican fishery works and the right to his season's run of salmon. The company has purchased from San Francisco a new steam launch of 21 tons burden.

The shipment of gold bullion from the Paris mine, Douglas Island, by the last mail steamer was by far the largest yet made—eight bars, said to be of the value of $20,000 each. The *Alaskan* cuts much for the number of bars, either one of which were of good lift for an able bodied man, and certainly is not prepared to dispute the statement as to their value.

Two new mining companies have recently been formed, the president of one of which is Gov. Swineford's brother. They will dispute the field with the Alaska Mining Co. which in the month of April had an output of $85,000 in gold bullion.

A letter from Mr. P. Brady to a friend in Victoria contains the following news: "A man just out from the Yukon reports Matt McMahon killed by the Indians. He was shot in the arm and leg. The shooting and killing is said to have been done on the 8th of March. He also brought a letter to me from a man named Kerrigan; I was surprised that this Kerrigan should write to me, and I felt suspicious something was wrong from the contents of the supposed letter. Kerrigan was exonerating the bearer (Leslie) from a charge of poisoning, or trying to poison, his partners last fall. The letter was dated March 1st, Stewart Post, Yukon. The miners drove this man, Leslie, out of camp as reported by Williams, who perished coming out in January; so I compared the letter with the letter brought out by Williams and I found none of the features alike. In Kerrigan's first letter the name is spelled as here given; in the one brought by Leslie it is spelled Corrigan. I do not think there is a particle of truth in this man's story. He says he left two days after the Indian trouble. Two of my friends and of Matt's were there, and had anything of the kind happened nothing would prevent them from writing me facts. This Leslie bears a very bad reputation. He comes from Seattle. I also think he has been living with the Indians all winter, and I do not think he knows anything about what the whites are doing in their winter quarters, as they threatened to lynch him if he returned. Before delivering my letter he went on board the Pinta to claim protection. Two men returned from Salmon river, 350 miles, with this man Leslie, and they speak very unfavorably of that portion of the Yukon country. They would not advise anybody to go in this season, as there are no provisions, and those who are there are in a starving condition.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Messrs. J. M. Martin and Stephen White, of Ottawa, have left for Victoria.

Mr and Mrs R P Rithet, and Miss McKenzie returned from San Francisco last night.

Mr. A. Huck, of Mud Bay, is in the city purchasing stock for his store at that place.

Mr. John Bowker returned on the Elder from California. The young gentleman has completed his education at St. Matthew's College, San Mateo, and graduated with the highest honors.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. M. A. Burgess, is now on an official tour of the Northwest. It is believed that he will extend his visit to British Columbia.

—Judge Daniel, of Prescott County, Ont., died at L'Original last week very suddenly. Deceased was one of the best known and most highly respected judges in the east.

At a dinner given at Earnscliffe, the residence of Sir John Macdonald, Ottawa, a few evenings since, amongst those present were Senator Macdonald and Dr. Powell of this city.

Mrs. T. J. Burnes and son reached Chicago last Friday night. They left for New York yesterday morning. The trip so far has been a most enjoyable one for them.

Dr. T. D. Jones returned last night from a trip to Ladner's Landing and the Delta of the Fraser. The doctor was greatly pleased with that section of the province. This was his first visit thereto. He pronounces it equal to any section he has ever seen.

Sir John Macdonald will probably be called to British Columbia this summer by "political exigencies," although we really can't understand what they are. But whatever the cause that brings him here, the jolly countenance of the aged trickster will be welcomed in Victoria at any time.

Mr. W. H. Merritt, Toronto, is in the city. This gentleman contested the county of Haldimand, Ont., last September in the Conservative interest against Mr. Coulter, Liberal, who was elected. Mr. Merritt is a native of St. Catharines, where his forefathers resided for many years. His grandfather, the late Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt, was the projector of the Welland canal system, as well as being the founder of many other projects and successful enterprises in eastern Canada.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Judge Walkem returned from Kamloops last night.

Miss Susie Jeffrey, of Nanaimo, came down by yesterday's train for a short visit.

Messrs. W. Wilson and E. G. Prior, returned from a prospecting visit to the Nicola country last night.

George Logan, the well-known west coast trader, will leave for Barclay Sound on Thursday next, taking passage on the schooner Mountain Chief, Capt. Jacobson.

Col. Allen arrived from Manitoba last night. He will visit Alaska, leaving by the Olympian. To-day he took in the sights of the city.

Captain H. L. Tibbals, pilot on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers, will leave in a few days for the Eastern States, where he expects to remain for several months. During his absence Captain S. D. Libby, late of the tug Goliah, will act as Puget Sound Pilot for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company.

—The Chipoek Belt and Frazer River Railway bill will be dropped in the Railway Committee. The Alberta & Athabasca bill will be extensively amended.

—AT THE—

Argyle House

YOU CAN BUY

A Good Coraline Corset in Gold or Red for 75c.

A Good Coraline Corset in Drab for $1.

A Good French Corset, Modelled Shape, for $1.25.

A Good Coiled Wire Corset, Side Spring, Warranted, for $1.25.

A Good Steam Moulded Corset, Modelled after the Patent Roman, for $1.50.

A full line of the P. D. Corsets.

Another line of those Handsome Lawns, Linen finish, at 10 cents.

A Choice Line of Check Prints, Fast Colors, in Summer Silk Styles, at 12½ cents.

Men's Merino Finish Undershirts and Pants, in Drab, at 65 cts.

A New Lot of Sox, Ties, Braces, Collars & Cuffs.

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET

may26 1m D&W

"DOMESTIC."

ITS CLAIM.

The "Domestic" is the best Sewing Machine ever made. It is best in plan and design, giving superior results in practical work; best in workmanship—the fitting, finishing and hardening of the working parts being most careful and exact, without the useless polishing of prominent non-wearing parts for the purpose of catching the eye. It has the best wood-work ever used on any sewing machine. No other sewing machine can show as good a record.

These facts are recognized

By its competitors everywhere, in their endeavor to secure patronage by claiming equal or like degrees and qualities of merit.

"The best is always the cheapest," and the "Domestic" has proven itself to be the best.

50 Candle Power.

THE WANZER LAMP.

NO CHIMNEY.	Burns only 1 Pint Coal Oil in 12 hours. Any grade of Coal Oil can be used, as it is positively Non-explosive.
NO SMOKE.	
NO ODOR.	

THOS. W. FLETCHER,
Agent for B. C. mp13

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap. Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St. Victoria March 12 1887. 2m D&W

Delta Stock Yard,

LADNER'S LANDING.

NOTICE OF SALE OF

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

10 Work Horses, 4 Mares in foal, 1 Mare and Foal, 4 Colts, and an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, including 2 Self Binders, 2 Wagons, Sets of Harness, &c.

Mr. H. N. Rich will include the above in his Sale by Auction at the Delta Stock Yard, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1887. Further entries are solicited. D&W

Buy Real Estate Now.

Two Stock Farms, cheap.
Good Sheep Run.
Several Valuable Farms.
Victoria City Property.
Vancouver do.
New Westminster do.

HAND BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers,
Offices: Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. jan22 6m D&W

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

THAT TRAMPING PORTFOLIO.

It must be still fresh in the memory of our readers that after the demise of the lamented Premier SMITHE, in March last Attorney-General DAVIE was immediately summoned by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to form a new government. He at once accepted the task, and in a few days thereafter returned to the Assembly with the announcement that his cabinet would consist of five members, namely: A President of the Council, Attorney-General, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Minister of Finance, and a Provincial Secretary, who was to be also Minister of Education, Agriculture and Mines. Having appointed the Hon. F. G. VERNON to the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and retaining for Hon. JOHN ROBSON and himself similar positions to those held by them in the late ministry, he then declined, and has ever since failed, to appoint anyone to fill either of the two offices remaining. The Presidency of the Council is a seat without portfolio, and we learn that it was tendered to Mr. DUNSMUIR, but the rich Laird of the Isle would not accept the glittering bauble, and no poor member seems to hanker after it—the office being one of no public importance. No less useless than unremunerative, it is as the fifth wheel to a coach, and was perhaps created for no better reason than to form a quintette on the theory that there is luck in odd numbers. Not so the fourth portfolio, that of Minister of Finance. The money bags of state are usually very attractive, alike to our urban and bucolic sections, who, like the miller in the fable, would fain be into them up to the elbows. A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the case of Mr. SIMEON DUCK, the last incumbent of that office, who, for months and months after he was rejected by the people at the polls, held on to the provincial purse strings with the tenacity of a death-grip; nor did he release his hold until he was at least firmly throttled by the strong grasp of indignant public opinion, and thus actually choked off and hurled down from the treasury benches. But apart from the fat salary, ease, dignity, honor and influence usually attaching to that position, and which, no doubt, render it an object of very desirable attainment in the eyes of ambitious politicians, the office also involves grave responsibilities and is of such great public importance as to require the highest fiscal ability for its efficient direction and management. But unfortunately such talent is as rare as it is valuable. Indeed, in the political history of the various nations of the earth there can be found the names of but few great chancellors of the exchequer. Able management of the national finances appears only as the exception, while more or less bungling is found to be the prevailing rule. This is a most regrettable fact, as the proper conduct of no department of the public service is of more vital importance to the people. What the barometer is to the weather so is the condition of the public accounts to the state. If the mercury in the glass has descended to a certain line and is still rapidly falling, a great storm is surely at hand. If it is gradually but constantly falling there will be a less rapid but equally certain change from fair to foul weather. Not less clearly do the public accounts indicate what will be the condition of the country in the immediate future. If without a corresponding increase in revenue-producing assets we observe the balance on the right side of the ledger to be gradually increasing, it portends the slow but sure approach of great national distress. But if the adverse balance is already very large and rapidly gaining in bulk, then we may know that a terrible financial crisis, swift and furious as the whirlwind, will soon pass over the fair country, plunging it into hopeless bankruptcy. Such being the vital interests centered in that office, and such the dangers which threaten its management, how important then does it become that only men of the greatest wisdom in matters of finance should ever be called to the control and direction of its affairs. But how is it with that department of our local executive? Alas! instead of its being presided over by a wise head, it has long been without any head whatever, and, as might well be expected, the finances of the country, thus neglected, are in a deplorable condition, and rapidly drifting from bad to worse. Within a few years the public debt has been more than doubled while the suicidal give-away policy of the government has lost to the country its most valuable revenue producing assets. At the last session, when the public accounts showed another large deficit, the acting head of this department announced to the House, with a great flourish, that he had discovered a never-failing panacea for all such financial ills. He would borrow a million dollars and then re-loan one-half of that sum in such a manner that on its payment back, with accruing interest, the original debt of one million would thereby be entirely wiped out! Notwithstanding the astounding character of this proposition, he had the hardihood to argue, and to insist, that his scheme was not only eminently feasible but also a very wise and statesmanlike one. He attempted to explain the *modus operandi*, necessary to accomplish this wonderful and beneficent financial feat, by a series of calculations which were so utterly at variance with all recognized rules of arithmetic, and so very absurd and farcical, that he soon had all the school boys in the province laughing and poking fun at him. Although it is generally conceded by those who have long known him, that the Provincial Secretary and acting Minister of Finance is sufficiently two-faced for almost anything, yet his pitiful ignorance of fiscal matters, so glaringly set forth in his last budget speech, proves most conclusively that he is not correspondingly doubled-brained; his modicum of good sense being sorely inadequate to the efficient management of one, to say nothing of that of two very important state offices. From all this, and more of like import, which might be here adduced, it becomes painfully evident that the Hon. JOHN ROBSON, as a financier, has proved himself to be only a miserable failure. Although the government is fully convinced of this fact, yet, beyond placing a sum in the estimates for the salary of a Finance Minister, no effective efforts have been made to secure the services of a proper person to fill the position. True, this portfolio was offered to Mr. J. H. TURNER, but that gentleman, constrained by his large business interest or by a fear that he might be rejected by his constituents, or perhaps by both, has thought proper to decline the honor; and here the matter seems to rest. Nor does it appear very clearly just now, who the coming man will be. The Premier cannot give the place to his brother, THEODORE, as nepotism would then be charged against him, while Mr. PRIOR stands pledged to his constituents not to accept office. Truly and of right, the capital city should have cabinet representation; but circumstances seem, for the nonce, to have shut it out. All the portfolios so far, have been given to mainland members, although the Island is entitled to equal representation in the cabinet. Outside of the city there are but few Island members of the party that are in any degree fitted for the position. Of these Mr. POOLEY and Mr. HIGGINS are the most prominent. The first named gentleman cannot take office, for he is the law partner of the premier and is also Speaker of the Legislature. Although no such obstacles lie in the way of its acceptance by the gentleman last named, yet it would not be a little surprising, if he too would not reject it, seeing that it had been first offered to another. That "to the victors belong the spoils" is an accepted maxim in modern political warfare, and upon the same hypothesis it may fairly be expected that the booty should be divided among the conquering warriors according to the degree of valor displayed by each upon the field of battle. If such is the usual practice, then how comes it that our esteemed friend, the doughty knight of the quill, did not have the first refusal of that nice fat round plum, the portfolio of Minister of Finance? Surely his services were many and valuable to his party. Did he not always give them his wisest counsel, and for years defend them from every assault of the common enemy? In their many battles he was always to be found "at the head of the column" and with his "two-edged sword" slashing right and left, fiercely fighting for the common cause. But when the battle has been doubly won and the spoils are again being divided, lo! the claims of this stalwart gladiator are completely ignored by the brawling brood that followed him to victory. Although we could never admire Mr. HIGGINS' political methods, yet in view of all that he has done for his party (and the work that fell to him was not always of the cleanest) he certainly deserves well at their hands, and the very shabby treatment he is now receiving evinces base ingratitude on the part of the government, who seem to have forgotten that in the division of booty the noble sentiment of honor finds a place even in the breasts of thieves.

THE NANAIMO DISASTER.

Our special correspondent at Nanaimo has furnished us with complete minutes of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest. It may be assumed, without prejudging the case, that the evidence still to be taken will be of the same character, and, that being so, the real cause of the terrible accident will never be known. The witnesses all agree in stating that the mine was thoroughly supplied with air, one experienced miner saying that it was the best ventilated mine he was ever in. Little gas ever accumulated, the miners used naked lights, coal dust was occasionally plentiful, and wet dross was always used for tamping the shots. This in brief is the purport of the evidence thus far taken. The company are giving every possible assistance to the coroner and jury, and seem very anxious to arrive at the truth. It is right that an exhaustive investigation should be made, and we believe Coroner WALKEM and the jury will not be satisfied with less. The public must have the truth and the whole truth, if it is possible to get it—not that the public wants to convict any man of criminal carelessness, but in order that the terrible calamity may not be again repeated. Preventible accidents are seldom excusable, and if it can be shown that this catastrophe could have been prevented, another from a similar cause will not likely occur again in British Columbia for many years to come.

THE Northwest members are agitating for the establishment of four experimental farms in the Northwest, instead of one as contemplated by the Government.

THE Queen has given formal assent to the Newfoundland Bait bill. It is understood that the Imperial government gave assurances to the French government that French fishermen should not be interfered with during 1887. In fulfilment of this pledge the bill will not be in operation till the next year. The demands of Newfoundland delegates are thus satisfied.

THERE has been comment in the House of Commons about the improvement in Sir Charles Tupper's manner since he has resumed political life. He was never over-courteous in olden times, but since the opening of the present session has been conciliatory in a marked degree. Some people think that Sir Charles has an eye to the future. Others think, that during his years of office in England Sir Charles has had his eyes opened as to the folly and pettiness of the old partisan squabbles in which he used to participate so freely here.

A TRADE REVOLUTION.

MR. EVERETT FRAZAR, of New York, agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship lines, on the 16th inst. issued the following circular for general distribution amongst eastern shippers and importers. This is regarded as the first step towards a great trade revolution in the commerce of China and Japan, the Australian Colonies, Britain, Canada and the United States. Mr. FRAZAR in his circular states that:

"The George arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on the 13th ult., 36 days from Yokohama, Delivery of her cargo being made from Vancouver in five days from Emerson (for Chicago), and eight days at Hamilton and Brockville (for New York). With this circular I take pleasure in handing you the new Time Table of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Line, showing the proposed movements of our steamers during the present season. The first boat will be the Abyssinia, from Hongkong, May 17th, taking teas from Hiogo and Yokohama, leaving the latter port May 29th, due at Vancouver June 15th, and it is intended to deliver her tea into Chicago by the 23rd, Montreal 25th, and New York 27th June. The through rate on the Abyssinia for teas will be two cents gold, gross, per lb. The Parthia, from Hongkong, June 7th, and Batavia, June 28th, will call at Amoy (taking Formosa and Foochow teas) and Hiogo, leaving Yokohama, and due at Vancouver, as per Time Table enclosed. Raw silk from Japan and China will be taken by the Canadian Pacific line upon very reasonable terms, and upon arrival at Vancouver will be promptly forwarded east to destination by express cars.

"This services is especially recommended to shippers from Canton, Shanghai and Yokohama. Marine insurance from Japan and China to Vancouver, by the company's steamers, or by first-class sailers, with licensed pilots and steam tugs, in the Sound, is now taken by the local American and English companies upon the lowest terms current to San Francisco. The late extension of the C. P. R. docks at Vancouver, to one thousand feet, with roomy warehouse accommodations thereon, assures consignees of quick and careful handling and forwarding of their goods. For the Abyssinia, from Vancouver to Yokohama, June 20th, I am prepared to make engagements of freight and passengers, to be followed by the Parthia and Batavia, three weeks later, respectively. This new route is the shortest and quickest to Japan, China, the Straits, India, &c."

The above is another evidence of the successful consummation of the far-reaching plans for the diversion to Canadian channels of a large portion of the trade and commerce of the Oriental nations. The Canadian Pacific now virtually extends from Quebec to Hongkong. In a few months the Eastern Canadian terminus will be at Halifax, and when the Atlantic fleet is completed Liverpool and Hongkong will be the respective termini. The only remaining link to make the connection complete is the Pacific Ocean cable, and that we are assured is fast approaching a satisfactory solution as to its feasibility. This province will then have direct communication with all the British possessions in India, China, Australia, adding materially to the advantages possessed by our harbors and our business centres, as well as to the railways and waterways to be utilized. Verily the march of great events moves on rapidly and without noise or display of any kind. Every patriotic citizen and lover of his country will wish the new departure the fullest measure of success.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The Montreal *Star*, in congratulating the government on its determination to develope the iron resources of the Dominion, says the promotion of a great industry like this will furnish employment to many thousands of able-bodied workmen, and indirectly stimulate every branch of trade. In making iron, large quantities of coal will be required, and the increased demand for coal will enable the mines to run on a larger scale and turn out coal more cheaply. The men employed in mining iron ore, limestone and coal as well as those employed in making the iron and in transporting it, will have to be fed by our farmers and will create a profitable home demand for farm products. They will want flour, cornmeal, oatmeal, meat, vegetables, fruit and eggs, all of which must be bought in Canada. They will buy from the manufacturers of the Dominion boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, and all kinds of clothing, stoves, furniture and other articles of domestic use, and so every manufacturing industry of Canada will be indirectly benefitted. Not only will employment be given to all kinds of labor but many young men educated in our schools of science who are now obliged to look abroad for employment will be able to find profitable work at home. Practical chemists will be required to test the minerals to be used in the blast furnaces, and mining engineers will find employment in the mines, while mineralogists will be able to prospect to some purpose instead of merely furnishing reports for the government blue books.

ACCORDING to Miss Mattie Watts, who has been a missionary in Brazil for five years, the people in that country are decidedly behind the age. The men are regarded as a superior race and the women are designedly kept in ignorance. The father thinks the boys must be educated, but not the girls. Of the 6,000,000 of women, not more than half a million can so much as read or write. When company comes in a Brazilian house the gentlemen go to the gentleman's parlor and the ladies to the ladies' parlor. The only way the women ever got to see the man was to look through the keyhole, and they did this.

The engineers on the steam schooners of San Francisco are on a strike.

Mr. George Moffatt, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation for Restigouche, N. B.

The Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, called on Mr. O'Brien whilst the latter was in Ottawa.

The Commons were engaged all day yesterday in discussing disallowance. The government are determined to adhere to their contract with the C. P. R.

It is reported that his physicians have given Mr. Blake imperative orders to retire into private life. His old trouble of insomnia has returned to him.

NANAIMO DISASTER.

Resumption of Inquest---Evidence of Witnesses.

A Well Ventilated Mine--Cause Still Unascertained.

An Adjournment to Receive Experts' Evidence.

(Reported for THE TIMES.)

The coroner's inquest resumed on Wednesday, 25th, at 1 p. m., before Dr. Walkem and a jury of eleven, composed of the following: Jas M Sage, Chosen man; Thos Moore, Jesse Dunbar, Wm Westwood, Geo Wasg, Geo Dunbar, Wm Mudnel, S Jones, Geo Merritt, Robert Richards and Joseph Hugo. Mr Eberts represented the crown, and Mr Drake the Vancouver Coal Co. There was also present at opening of inquest, Mr Robins, Supt. of Vancouver Coal Co., Messrs. Bryden and Scott, of Wellington, Mr. Chandler, of the East Wellington Coal Co., Mr. W. McGregor, of the Vancouver Coal Co., A. Dick, Inspector of Mines, and Hon. J. Robson, Minister of Mines.

Mr. Heyland, C. E., having been sworn, handed in a map or plan of mine, as it was on 3rd May (date of explosion) or rather on 18th April, the date of his last visit before that event. Mr. Heyland explained that the lines in red showed the direction of air currents. A copy of plan was then handed to the jury. Mr. Heyland then withdrew.

Here the foreman of the jury called the attention of the coroner to the articles appearing in the public papers relating to the explosion, and stated that some of those articles tended to prejudice the public mind before a proper enquiry had been held into the circumstances of that unfortunate event.

The coroner coincided with the remarks made by the foreman, and especially referred to an article quoted in the local press from the Toronto *Globe*, which showed the writer to have been grossly ignorant on a subject in which he sought to enlighten the public.

Dr. Prager, V. C. Co.'s doctor, sworn, testified that he was at pithead immediately after explosion. Saw body of John Linn. John Linn died of chokedamp, but made no special examination of cause of death; body recovered on night of explosion, 3rd May. Chokedamp causes oxygen; starvation and death is rapid. First men brought up alive were brought up about twenty or thirty minutes after explosion. First dead body brought up about 10 o'clock, three or four hours after explosion.

Jules Michael, sworn:—I am a sinker in No. 2 shaft. Remember explosion; was eating supper at the time; was by up-cast shaft below ground. Heard a sound as if a heavy fall of rock behind, and felt the wind coming up the slope. Remember when volume of air struck me; as soon as air struck me I said "what is coming on us now." I was down the slope once. Know John Linn. At the time of explosion was sitting in cabin with John Linn, W. Craven, Matthison and Davis. Two months in employment of V. C. Co. Commenced work on day of explosion on afternoon shift about 2 p.m.; plenty of air at the time; sometimes could not keep light burning on account of current of air in up-cast; always plenty of air in the place where I was working. It slowed down when firing was taking place; slowing would last about 10 or 15 minutes. Fired no shot that evening. Morning shift had fired shots; cabin about 15 yards from foot of shaft. Men mentioned above were sinking with me. Was knocked senseless; came to my senses about 9 p. m. in the school house. Not acquainted with the drift from engine to shaft. Blast seemed to come from behind cabin by return airway.

The examination of Richard Gibson, overman of mine, was postponed.

James Malcolm, sworn—I am a miner for V. C. Co., in No. 3 shaft, new slope. Remember day of explosion. Came up from below at 2 p. m.; two men were working near me, but I aside; working in my place about 3 months. Have been mining for 5 years. Plenty of fresh air where I was working. Never came across gas; never saw or experienced it. Heard there was a little gas in roof of diagonal slope once in a while, but never in stalls. Slope very dry; was never at face of slope. Great deal of coal dust where I was working; it was usually on floor. When a shot was fired there would be coal dust in great quantities. There was strong current of air where I was, but would not raise dust; it would go over at the top. Tamp holes with fine dust, always first wetted. Have seen a "blowing-out" shot; have seen flames from such a shot about 2 feet long; never saw 20 feet of flame. Wetted dust for tamping with tea; holes to be tamped are 4 or 5 feet deep; tamping is all wet. I am working in coal, not rock. Mine in usual state when I came up at 2 p. m.; don't know whether mine was watered. Heard no one complain of gas that day. Don't remember whether G. Churchill or J. Price was fireman in my shift. Knew Andrew Muir; was a careful fireman; have worked in his shift; always attended to his duty. Roof 14 feet high where I was working; had scaffold to put in caps on timbers at roof; did not leave lights below; when up there was current of air on roof.

James Malpass, sworn—Miner in new slope; 12 months at work in mine; most of that time in diagonal slope; circulation of air good on the day of explosion; did not hear that there was gas on roof; roof 16 or 18 feet high; very dry; large accumulation of coal dust; heard talk of gas in slope; had to quit work once by order of fireman; working in same stall at that time; that was on 1st April; stopped work about half a day and came up at 6 p. m.; the gas was not in my stall, but in the stall below me. Have in my experience encountered a "blowing out" shot; coal dust rises at shot; "blowing out" shots raise more dust; flame goes sometimes 10 feet, all depends upon shot; make tamping out of dross got from bottom of boxes, which is generally wet. I never use dry tamping. Clay tamping is not used in the mine. Have been in face; height of roof varies from 5 or 6 feet to 20 feet; may have encountered gas before 1st April; never had to give up work except in April on account of gas. Ventilation extra good; work with open lamp, ordinary pit lamp; did not consider it dangerous to do so; have worked at Wellington new slope drive; was raised in Nanaimo; have mined in Washington Territory; I have mined for 22 years. Always plenty of air in mine; plenty in roof of my stall. Coal is from 16 to 18 feet thick where I am working, working right to roof. Did not hear of any gas. Andrew Muir was a careful fireman. Mine had been watered a short time before explosion; felt advantage of water, not so much coal dust. Know of my own knowledge that mine was watered. It was done with pump and hose. It would not take a great while to dry up. Did not take particular notice whether slope was very dry on day of explosion. Knew that my place gave off very little gas; one place below gave out a little. Very little gas would accumulate in two hours if there was stoppage of circulation. Owing to a cave there was a temporary stoppage of air in the stall below me; 12 or 14 hours after cave I was told to go home. Cross cuts are cut in the bottom the height of coal. I expect it would improve the safety of the mine if working had been done every day. Jonathan Blundell and George Biggs were my partners. No one was working in the stall below me, but Jonathan Martle had been.

Joshua Martell, sworn, deposed: Work for Vancouver Coal Co. Have been mining for 22 years; am working in new slope, about 100 yards from face; coal; been working in slope for six months. Never any difficulty about air. Stall I am working in gave out a good deal of gas. Worked with Joe Fox, my partner. Wm. Hoy and John Myle worked in p. m. shift; saw them at top on day of explosion as they were about to go down. The swift current of air sweeps away the gas and it is not dangerous. Roof varied in slope; at my place it was 20 feet; coal was not all taken down in some places; very dry and dusty. My experience with respect to blowing out shots the same as Malpass'. It was as dry as usual on 3rd May; the coal seemed to be of a dry nature. Have seen men burned by blowing out shot. Depth of my stall about 15 yards. The air always ventilated our place well, but gas would occasionally collect on roof and the foreman would tell us of it. Never discontinued work on account of gas, except for 20 minutes at a time. Work with open lamps. Nothing particular on 3rd May; foreman's report showed no gas. Gas accumulates quickly if there is no air. Am not aware that the current is ever stopped. Agree with Malpass as to tamping. All miners use wet dross. Have heard from men below that gas was found on roof; gas might be in a hole on roof. Have had to go back after shot to put out fire. Worked in slope last summer, but never saw gas there. Have heard that the diagonal slope is the only one giving out gas. Never heard that miners left that slope on account of its dangerous character. Have mined 23 years; have mined in Nova Scotia and in Ohio. Most cross cuts extend to roof. Ventilation here better than in any mine I ever worked in, but it gave off more gas than any other. Have held miner's certificate about four years.

Robt. Hindmarsh, sworn—Have mined 10 years; am now 24 years old; mined in old country; mined five years in this country; over three years with V. Coal Company; remember 3rd May; worked that day in mine at my stall in diagonal slope; ventilation good always and on that day; never came across gas in my stall; encountered gas when I first started, never since. My partner is John McKinnell; never stopped work for gas; roof 20 feet high. Martell's stall gave out more gas than any other; lots of coal dust; nothing unusual in my stall on day of explosion; I agree with what Martell said about blowing out shots; tamping is done with dross all through the mine; my stall on the same level as slope; 70 or 80 feet from face to my stall; worked in North of England; safety lamps used in some mines there; in this mine as long as air keeps travelling in the mine it is safe enough; have no idea what caused the explosion; air that day as usual in quantity; went down with explorers after the explosion; could not tell from what I saw whether explosion was violent or not; don't remember how long before explosion the dust had been watered.

Sam. Hague, sworn—Work in diagonal slope 5 or 6 yards from face, Mr. Griffiths working with me; sometimes there is a little gas; never had to leave work on account of gas; roof 12 feet; roof varied very little from 12 to 13 feet all the way; worked in number three level; plenty of air in level and in face; little gas; down not only in stalls; expelled gas to stalls by putting in brattice and air; when in small quantities brush it out with a sack or a coat. Have worked in coal mines in California; no gas there of any account but some. When we came across gas there, there was a large quantity and gas was given off quickly. Have been working in Esplanade shaft over two years; worked in diagonal slope, 1st stall, with Teague in morning shift last November; knew Blundell; worked in his neighborhood; no gas while I was there, that is, no accumulation. About 3 weeks before explosion heard that men were taken away from there on account of gas; that is when I was working on slope. Roof on the cross cut is 10 or 11 feet on one side and 5 on the other. I never came across gas in any quantity in this mine. In my stall there might have been gas but it was not perceptible. I took no precaution against gas whatever. One day the fireman told me there had been gas in my stall but he had driven it out. My other partners were Tilley and Scales; they were on the night shift. Never discontinued work on account of gas. Heard Martell say his place was giving off a little gas. Have been in mines so fiery as to drive out every man at work in it. Have partly heard Martell's evidence. Never heard of any complaint of gas except in Martell's stall. Tamping is generally done in Scotland with soapstone and other ingredients; in this mine it is done with wet dust, except in upright holes, when clay is used. Ventilation in mine good; no defective ventilation when I worked in slope. Have worked in old slope; ventilation has always been first-class. Have not been down since explosion. Have been connected off and on with coal mines for 35 years. This mine is very dry; no difference on day of explosion from any other day. Mine had not to my knowledge been watered. The regulations of the mine as good as any I ever worked in. Have worked in Scotland in mines where there was no gas; very little gas accumulates in this mine. Fireman, I expect, attends to his duty. Not more dust in this mine than in others I have worked in as in Mount Diablo. There was an explosion of dust in the Clark vein of this mine. The mine was tested with safety lamps after explosion and there was no gas. The explosion took place in the shute where the coal is sent down from counter level to main level, and the supposition was that a great deal of dust was raised and exploded by loaders' lamps. I am giving result of inquest. Explosion took place about 15 years ago. The mine was examined next day with safety lamps and dust thrown over a light caused the dust to burn. I have seen gas burn for an hour in No. 3 after shot was fired. This was evidence that the mine was giving off gas. I did not consider slope was dangerous from presence of coal dust. I refer to was stirred up, and this is lying down. Dust might be partly stirred up by shot and it would be dangerous if there was a light in it; four or five shots have been fired in succession to my knowledge according as they were ready. I have heard several shots fired in half an hour; gas might accumulate in high places without my knowledge. The face of place where I worked in cross-cut was wet; no gas accumulated where I was working and I don't know anything about anybody else's workings. Had no apprehension of any danger in the mine until I saw the smoke on the pulleys after the explosion. Had no dread of the dust in the mine, as it was not heated high enough. A small quantity of gas mixed with the dust would make it dangerous in presence of a light.

W. Edmunds, sworn, deposed—Part of my duty is to attend to runs in the new slope. I know No. 4 in new slope. There is a certain stretched across, and the boxes had all to go through. This would raise the certain while the run was going through. If nothing happened it would go through in one or two seconds. Boxes getting off the track sometimes happened under certain. This would be place; it may have taken place at No. 4 level, where most force is displayed, or it may have occurred at bottom of slope where water is now standing; there has been force acting there coming up to No. 4; no appearance of its having taken place in my place; when I say air is checked, I mean air is nearly all stopped, no matter what caused it; gas would certainly accumulate if air was stopped; I have visited all the stalls on north side since explosion; I was in McDonald's stall and two stalls below; there were traces of fire in all the stalls, but mostly in McDonald's; coal on the box standing in front of McDonald's stall was charred, and bark on timbers was burned black; I saw a coat nearly all burnt except sleeves and one side. Boarding in McDonald's stall was covered with soot; I consider coal dust dangerous and gas very dangerous with a naked light. I like brattice to be 3 yards from face to be safe. If 8 yards off I should consider it the duty of brattice man to attend to it; I would not allow it to be that distance. Dust is, I think, an element of danger. I do not think coal dust is dangerous unless the air is charged more or less with gas at the same time. I fire my shots all the time with saltpetre squibs. I never saw gas shoot out with sufficient force to throw out my squib; I have never seen such a thing occur in this pit. What I say about dust is only from theory; I never saw coal dust ignite. My theory has been obtained from reading previous to this explosion. There seemed to be a soot over everything. McDonald's coal seemed to have been on fire. I do not think dust is explosive unless gas is present. I hold manager's certificate. Soot shown me by Mr. McGregor is the result of combustion of coal.

James Storo, sr., sworn, deposed:—Was in mine at time of explosion, about 4 or 5 minutes to 6 p. m., on 3rd May. I was in engine room with John Jones at the time. I had just come into engine room and was about to sit down when I saw a red flame coming from No. 2 shaft into engine room. I took my jumper and threw it over my head and lay down. In about a minute it was all over; a second explosion then came and I saw another flash which knocked me over and I lay as close to the earth again as possible. When it stopped I crawled out of engine room down towards the slope; then I spoke, and John Smith, who was right in the middle of stall, called to me and told me his arms were broken. I picked him up and supported him till I got him to a post at the end of engine room. It was dark; I looked up and saw a glimmer of light coming from engine room; I went there and found my hat and lamp lying on the floor. I went above engine room where brother is and lighted my lamp there at the fire which was just coming through. I went back to engine room and saw John Jones holding on to a post and took him to where Smith was; when I got there with my lamp I saw Jack Smith lying by a post; there was a Chinaman on the opposite side with his leg broken. I then went off to shaft and just as I got there the cage came down with Mr. Robins, Mr. McGregor, Martell and others. Mr. Robins asked me if I was much hurt, and asked if there were any other men about; I told him there were three others near and where they were. The second flash burned me; first flash did me no damage; know nothing about origin of fire at engine room or cause of explosion.

Archd. Cowie, sworn, deposed:—Have mined in Ayrshire near Glasgow. Came across gas in mine there everywhere, and not only in stalls; expelled gas to stalls by putting in brattice and air; when in small quantities brush it out with a sack or a coat. Have worked in coal mines in California; no gas there of any account but some. When we came across gas there, there was a large quantity and gas was given off quickly. Have been working in Esplanade shaft over two years; worked in diagonal slope, 1st stall, with Teague in morning shift last November; knew Blundell; worked in his neighborhood; no gas while I was there, that is, no accumulation. About 3 weeks before explosion heard that men were taken away from there on account of gas; that is when I was working on slope. Roof on the cross cut is 10 or 11 feet on one side and 5 on the other. I never came across gas in any quantity in this mine. In my stall there might have been gas but it was not perceptible. I took no precaution against gas whatever. One day the fireman told me there had been gas in my stall but he had driven it out. My other partners were Tilley and Scales; they were on the night shift. Never discontinued work on account of gas. Heard Martell say his place was giving off a little gas. Have been in mines so fiery as to drive out every man at work in it. Have partly heard Martell's evidence. Never heard of any complaint of gas except in Martell's stall. Tamping is generally done in Scotland with soapstone and other ingredients; in this mine it is done with wet dust, except in upright holes, when clay is used. Ventilation in mine good; no defective ventilation when I worked in slope. Have worked in old slope; ventilation has always been first-class. Have not been down since explosion. Have been connected off and on with coal mines for 35 years. This mine is very dry; no difference on day of explosion from any other day. Mine had not to my knowledge been watered. The regulations of the mine as good as any I ever worked in. Have worked in Scotland in mines where there was no gas; very little gas accumulates in this mine. Fireman, I expect, attends to his duty. Not more dust in this mine than in others I have worked in as in Mount Diablo. There was an explosion of dust in the Clark vein of this mine. The mine was tested with safety lamps after explosion and there was no gas. The explosion took place in the shute where the coal is sent down from counter level to main level, and the supposition was that a great deal of dust was raised and exploded by loaders' lamps. I am giving result of inquest. Explosion took place about 15 years ago. The mine was examined next day with safety lamps and dust thrown over a light caused the dust to burn. I have seen gas burn for an hour in No. 3 after shot was fired. This was evidence that the mine was giving off gas. I did not consider slope was dangerous from presence of coal dust. I refer to was stirred up, and this is lying down. Dust might be partly stirred up by shot and it would be dangerous if there was a light in it; four or five shots have been fired in succession to my knowledge according as they were ready. I have heard several shots fired in half an hour; gas might accumulate in high places without my knowledge. The face of place where I worked in cross-cut was wet; no gas accumulated where I was working and I don't know anything about anybody else's workings. Had no apprehension of any danger in the mine until I saw the smoke on the pulleys after the explosion. Had no dread of the dust in the mine, as it was not heated high enough. A small quantity of gas mixed with the dust would make it dangerous in presence of a light.

W. Edmunds, sworn, deposed—Part of my duty is to attend to runs in the new slope. I know No. 4 in new slope. There is a certain stretched across, and the boxes had all to go through. This would raise the certain while the run was going through. If nothing happened it would go through in one or two seconds. Boxes getting off the track sometimes happened under certain. This would be for one or five minutes; not more. Mine boss told me to put up certain at once if knocked down; knocked down only once; there were two certains; one at entrance and one inside of the switch. Boxes went under the one at entrance; both certains had the same purpose, namely, leading air.

Thos. Jamieson, sworn, deposed:—Am brattice man; working in Diagonal slope on the 3rd May, morning shift. Had been all through slope; no complaint. Am under guidance of foreman as to brattising. No complaint of gas in Diagonal at any time; once in a while complaints of gas in Martell's stall at top, 10 feet generally from brattice to face and extending to roof. Heard no complaints about ventilation; always good. Mine pretty dry. Did not do much brattising in any other part of mine. Brattice occasionally broke down; repaired as quickly as possible. Perhaps there might be 20 minutes from breaking down to getting up again; then would bring down brattising; dusty in parts, more so in No. 4; rock from roof would knock battising down. Miners are supposed to repair their own brattising as quickly as possible; never proceed to work until it is done for them. On 3rd May no damage to brattising before explosion. Nothing led one to suppose there was an accumulation of gas in mine. Carry naked light to top and if gas accumulated would know it; it was blown out; corroborate Martell's evidence as to way brattising is constructed, and all in slope have been put in as described. Went round about once a week to see if there was any leakage; was round about four days before explosion. There was about from 2 to 3 feet between of crossent and roof at foot of slope; it was filled up to roof. Leave room the dust in the mine sometimes; don't remember the last time; only saw it watered once. Fireman told me Martell's stall had gas, telling it to pass to caution them; Martell or his partners were working there. Noticed it was beginning there, but not enough to leave off work. Information was given only as a caution. Am brattiseman for No. 2 north No. 3 south and for No. 4 north, all pretty much the same as to quantity and dryness of dust. Never heard complaints as to dust not being watered; know dust was watered once; time I think about the 1st April; not since that I know of. Did not see the watering done; saw the pump being taken up. The watering was pretty much all over the slope, levels and stalls; saw the pump in the box. They got the water out of No. 3 slope; saw the men going down on Saturday night; saw effect on Monday, water standing in roofs in stalls. No thermometer below.

George Churchill, sworn, deposed:—Am Fireman; morning shift on 3rd May. Belong to Diagonal slope; my duty to search for gas before shift goes down. Sometimes come across gas in Diagonal slope, always reported clear or not clear; produce report for 3rd May; examined every place in mine; reported entry is mine as follows: "May 3rd, 3 p. m. I examined mine; barometer 26.95 (top); all places clean. Ventilation good. (signed) Geo. Churchill." Sometimes came across gas in course of last three months; on 27th April reported gas in No. 5, stall No. 1 north. (report produced.) Did not find gas of note in diagonal; not for three weeks before explosion. Had found gas before that; on 27th March reported gas in diagonal slope, No. 4 level north (report produced). That slope had been driven twenty yards since that date; went down on 3rd May about 3.30 or 3.40 p. m. and came up at 2 p. m; heard no complaint of gas from any of the miners. Once in a while came across gas in Martell's stall; examined Martell's stall daily. On April 14th reported gas in air way of No. 1 north and in Martell's stall (report produced). In all the entries very few cases of gas; never found gas so bad as to take out the men. Fireman Moir had sent Dawson and his partner home. The bad gas met has been in my co-fireman's duty; it is perfectly impossible for one man in a day to make a thorough examination of the whole mine. It would be possible for me to examine all the workings during my shift, and I did so. I made special examination where gas was reported. Never found large accumulation of inflammable gas in the diagonal slope, or in the airway or in the stalls. Noticed the dryness in the course of my travels. Diagonal slope considered driest of all; No. 4 level north was rather damp; No. 1 level north was damp. Remember when diagonal slope was watered; about nine days before explosion; it was very wet after that. It was ordered to be watered again the following Saturday night, but do not know whether it was done. I take the safety lamp and generally go down No. 1, 2, 3, 4 north and No. 1 slope, main slope, far end No. 2 and then the diagonal slope. I examine the stalls and then go down to the face. I examine the airways and working portions. It takes me seven and one half hours. I examine poor boys that are working, even if there is only a small quantity of gas. I see fireman of previous shift before going down; meet him at bottom of shaft and take his report; James Price was the previous fireman on 3rd May. He reported all clear. Have been fireman for V. C. Co., for 4 years; have been a miner for 18 years; have also been fireman at Wellington for about 3 years. Miners in V. C. Co., were careful men; paid attention to me; Chinamen were running boys; none were mining. Bound to report gas when found. Explosion took place 6 p. m. Sundays no work on Sunday but fireman is there. There is a fireman to each shift; there are 3 shifts of firemen of 8 hours each. A fireman is in the mine all the time; generally have ladders to examine roofs for gas. No possibility of gas lodging in a foot of space between timbers and roof if I look for it; I examined it that very day and called the men's attention at the time to it. Have ladders when roof is 20 feet high. Once in a while found gas in Diagonal slope but hardly worth while speaking about. Remove it when I find it. Could not say as to the danger of dust and gas combining. I often examined Diagonal slope, sometimes as often as 3 times in the same shift. Had particular orders from Mr. McGregor to examine; influence of watering would last for three or four days; was not apprehensive of danger from coal dust; never gave it a thought; can form no opinion as to cause of explosion.

Robert Scott was also examined but his evidence referred entirely to finding the bodies.

The inquest was then adjourned to 2 p. m. on 27th June, to allow experts the opportunity of examining the mine as it actually was left by the explosion, part of it being still inaccessible.

THE SALMON TRADE.

Pacific Coast Pack to be a Million and a Half.

Says *Bradstreet's*, in writing of the Pacific Coast salmon trade: This industry has for the last two or three years been an exceedingly profitable one on the Pacific Coast. Last year was the year of the pool, managed by William T. Coleman & Co., that resulted in very large profits for the syndicate. Some 600,000 cases were controlled, and prices were advanced $1 a case. This year salmon opened $1 a case higher than the opening prices of last year, and 750,000 cases have been sold at prices that will realize a very handsome profit to the canner. The principal operators have been again Messrs. William T. Coleman & Co., who claim to have sold between 400,000 and 500,000 cases already. They will control on commission consolidated packs of the Sacramento river and Alaska, besides the product of some fifteen canneries on the Columbia river and the principal outside packs. This concentration has enabled prices to be firmly maintained, and it is said that at no time in the past has the salmon-packing industry of the Pacific Coast been upon a more substantial financial basis. Great preparations are being made for the present season's pack, but the fish have hardly yet commenced to run. It is estimated that from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 cases of salmon will be put up on the Pacific Coast in American territory. In the foregoing calculation the pack of this province has been omitted. It is said that if the season is a favorable one the British Columbia pack will approximate 175,000 to 200,000 cases this season.

Metlakahtla.

Senator Macdonald writes a lengthy letter to the Montreal *Gazette* of the 19th inst., relative to the above mission and the unfortunate difference of opinion prevailing between Mr. Duncan and Bishop Ridley. The Senator corrects several misstatements made by the *Gazette* and errors into which it had fallen in discussing the subject. He recapitulates the grievances the Indians were laboring under, the visit of H. M. S. Cormorant, the surveyors' trouble and many other matters, and closes by asserting that Mr. Duncan has

THE SON OF A LORD.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IS TAKEN SOMEWHAT BY SURPRISE.

A Society Miss Takes the Conceit Out of a Young Britisher of Noble Blood—Seeing the United States on the "Two Day" Plan.

The mention of Florida recalls the experience of some young Englishmen who came to Washington for two days on their way to that land of oranges and alligators and who stayed here two months. They got into official society and found it so attractive that they could not get away. One young Briton, apparently not many years above 21, and the son of a "real lord," but traveling as modest Mr. ——, went out to make calls last week. The daughter of a well known hostess had several young women assisting her, and with these he proved a voluble and unflagging talker. Finally, to give him variety and relieve one of the assistants, the hostess said to a caller:

"Do let me introduce that young man over there. I want to get Miss A. away from him, and he shows no signs of giving up."

The introduction was made, bows were exchanged and the son of a "real lord" was left with the other woman.

"And what are you doing in Washington, if I may ask the question?" were the first words of the young man, as he gave one sweeping inclusive glance, from her tall bonnet down to the hem of her gown.

"Oh, I am doing what most other women are doing—making calls," she replied, with a flash of quickness, and showing no surprise at the unexpected and abrupt question.

HE WAS SET BACK.

The surprise was on the other side, and for an instant he was set back by her readiness. "Ah—oh—don't you know—that's really very good," he said, laughing, and recovering himself.

"And what are you doing in Washington, if I may ask the question?" she added the next moment, and giving him a second start.

"Ah—oh—really, you Americans are very quick, don't you know," he answered, a trifle subdued, and in rather more a tone of respectful deference. "I will tell you. We have just come across to look about a little. Spent two days in New York, you know. Ran on here for two days, and well—really, there is a good deal in your towns, you know. Quite a lot to see."

"Two days in New York and two in Washington! Is it possible, Mr. ——, there are two whole days of sightseeing in either city for an Englishman? Oh, I understand. You have just run over to get thoroughly acquainted with us, and will then run home to England and write a book about America. Of course this accounts for your long stay in New York and two whole days at our capital! But I'm so glad you find a lot to see."

"Ah—oh—really now. You can't mean to be so hard on a fellow. I should nevah, you know, give my impressions without really knowing America. I was just going to say that really, after two days here, your capital is so very charming we couldn't get away. Really we couldn't. And we went down to the booking office and the fellows fixed it all right with the tickets. Now, instead of two days, we've really been in Washington seven weeks. It's a fact. I wouldn't believe it myself if I didn't know it, you see. Seven weeks! But we really, you know, must get off to Florida next week. Sorry; Washington is very delightful; people charming, you know."

MUST GO WEST.

"And, of course, you go to Chicago. No book on America is complete without Chicago, the big city of the west. Oh, you must go west," she said. He was rising rapidly in her estimation, and she was a little sorry she had been sarcastic. The next minute down he went again, as he said:

"Ah—oh—yes. I have heard of Chicago, you know. Quite a town, of course. But really, Miss ——, I can't fancy how you discovered I thought of writing a book. Now, really, you know. Do I look like it? How did you happen on that?"

"Oh, you all do it. You come over on the two day plan of seeing the country. And you've all heard of Chicago. So you go home and write about us, when you really don't know anything about America or Americans, after all," she said, squarely and frankly.

She had come up in his estimation as fast as he had gone down in hers. He was taken by her offhand manner of talking and quick understanding. He was about to conclude his call, and as he turned to go he said seriously and wholly without his former conceited air:

"I will tell you what we do know, and we are not slow in learning it, you know, either"——

"I'm so glad you really know something about us, if it's ever so little," she put in, laughing.

"We learn, as soon as we meet American women, that they are the best talkers in the world. Now, Miss ——, I promise you, if I write my impression, I will go to Chicago and to all the rest of your western cities. Good-by. We're off to Florida to-morrow."—Washington Cor. New York Tribune.

No Use for a Cradle.

I live in New Jersey and go to New York every day to attend to business. Some time ago I was requested to purchase a cradle for our baby. Ought a baby to have a cradle? This question suggested itself forcibly to my mind, and the answer came in the form of two more questions: What did babies do before cradles were invented? What is the use of a cradle, anyway? I concluded that cradles were introduced for style, and in reality were instrumental in making slaves of those who rocked them. Thus convinced, I went and bought a good crib and sent it home. One of my relations was horrified at what I had done, and feared that the poor child would suffer. My wife took a sensible view of the situation, and resolved to try the experiment of putting baby to sleep in a crib. The result was that it went to sleep without rocking, and continues to do so up to the present writing.

We also set our faces against the tossing system so much in vogue. When it is time for bed baby is put into the crib, and nine times out of ten it goes to sleep sweetly almost immediately. The baby is now 16 months old, and has never been sick a day since birth. When it falls upon the floor no notice is taken and it gets up without help. When it cries without any real cause it is left alone and soon gets over the trouble. I am convinced that this is the true way to train a child in infancy. Coddling and fussing are injurious in many respects, and prevents children from being healthy, happy natural little animals.—Cor. Herald of Health.

Wales as a Scientist.

The London correspondent of Science writes that the Prince of Wales has just been elected an honorary member (probably the first British one) of the Linnean society, which has hitherto been somewhat chary of bestowing its "parchments sealed with wax." This famous society was founded in 1788, and is the owner and custodian of the library, manuscripts and herbarium of the illustrious Linnæus, who died in 1778. These were originally bought from his family for about $5,500, by Dr. James Edward Smith, who founded and was first president of the Linnean society, which has comprised in its roll all the most distinguished naturalists of the day, and may be considered to be a select club of scientists.

Distance Lends Enchantment.

Mobile has a brass band with a conscience. It goes out in the suburbs on a Sunday and hides itself in the woods to practice. At a distance of two or three miles the music is simply enchanting.—Mobile Register.

The newest craze in New York city is for white furniture.

HANDSOME MRS. KATE CHASE.

Fen Picture of the Lady who Ruled Washington Society Fifteen Years Ago.

Some days ago an afternoon reception was given by the wife and daughters of Mr. A. B. Mullett, formerly supervising architect of the treasury. Among the ladies receiving with the hostess was Mrs. Kate Chase, as she now calls herself—the once famous and always beautiful Kitty Chase. It was the first time she had appeared at any social gathering in Washington for many years, and this woman, who fifteen years ago ruled Washington society as it never was ruled before or since, was not personally known to one-fourth of the guests present. Beside her stood her daughter Ethel—a slim, indefinite kind of a girl, possibly to be pretty, but never to be as handsome as her mother.

As for Mrs. Kate Chase, her beauty is of that noble sort that age cannot wither nor custom stale. Besides, she is a woman who has passed through great storms without letting them agitate her unduly. She is now nearly 45 years old, but she looks ten years younger. She has lost the first brilliancy of her youthful complexion, but she can't help being superb and distinguished. In the day of her power she was intensely feared and admired, but never inspired or seemed to try to inspire affection, so that the animosity she awakened on the part of those who saw her for the first time in many years assisting at a party was of a critical kind. No doubt this suited her quite as well, because pity is something she always disdained.

She is no longer rich, and inherits Chief Justice Chase's financial instabilities in a marked degree. The sum of what she has now is the small competence left by her father, who lived and died a poor man. Whatever claim she has upon Canonchet is worth nothing now, and this woman who could order twenty-two gowns with all accessories from Paris not many years ago, and repeat the order whenever she felt like it, appeared the other day in the simplest kind of a black costume. But it was nevertheless elegant and appropriate, because it couldn't be anything else with Kitty Chase as its wearer. She always had a perfect genius for clothes, and her striking beauty gained effect from the style in which she dressed.—Washington Letter.

A Young Indian's Self Torture.

Muzzah, a promising young Sioux Indian, who is one of Buffalo Bill's attractions, received word the other morning of the death of his brother at Pine Ridge agency, Dakota, and he began to mourn his loss in true Indian fashion. He first uttered a prolonged series of yells, shrieks and groans that brought all the police in the neighborhood to the garden and aroused all the inmates of that extensive structure who were taking a morning sleep. They all knew what the matter was and only the uninitiated in Indian customs gathered around him to watch the proceedings. As the fervor of his grief increased he drew his long bowie knife from its sheath and began slashing his bared breast, arms and legs with it. While the blood from half a dozen wounds was coursing down his body and forming red pools at his feet, he sat down and with the same bloody weapon began whittling out wooden pins about the thickness and length of a lead pencil, which he sharpened to a point. During the time that it took him to manufacture a half a dozen of these he kept up the loud, dismal howling, expanding in volume as the pain increased and the pools of blood grew larger.

When the skewers were ready he caught the fleshy part of one leg between the thumb and the fingers of the left hand and drove the wooden pin into the flesh until the pin protruded. He did the same to each limb, and also drove a pin through either cheek. These he allowed to remain for two hours, during which time none dared to speak to him or attempt to interfere. Among the Indians it is on pain of instant death that one Indian speaks to another who is in "mourning" until after the third day. After the Indian drew out the pins he rolled himself from head to foot in his blanket and crawled into one of the mangers, where he lay all day without food or drink, moaning and groaning and occasionally breaking out into wild shrieks as he thought of his loss. The blood stained wooden pins were exhibited to many visitors to the garden, and there were many applications for them to be kept as mementoes.—New York Tribune.

A Lady Railroad Stenographer Talks.

I have often thought that the humdrum life of a stenographer had a tendency to break down and eventually drive out altogether the imaginative and poetical in one's nature and make life practical in all its details. The murmurings of poesy on moonlight, violets, memories and hope, grate harshly against the whisperings of the chief clerk on subject of drain tile and the tariff rate on wheat in carloads, with the result of giving the poem a dry flavor, savoring of owner's risk with a rebate. Leisure hours cannot be devoted to poetry, because thought must be concentrated upon rate quotations, billing directions, unstamped tickets, while one's dreams are filled not with the beautiful, but with mocking ghosts of rates, tariffs and waybills.

Inspiration may come at times, but so certainly will also come the rate clerk with the request to make a hektograph copy of a lot of per cent sheets, dreadful things with strings of figures, not nice, even figures, but with lots of fractions to them which must not be mixed up with the various other per cents. Most of my working hours are spent in a railroad office, and I have almost given up my poetical dreams to look after shipments of water pipes, stove castings, potatoes, butter, furniture, hams, hides, stoves, oil cakes, lumber, beer, eggs, live stock, patent medicine, etc.—Globe-Democrat.

A Wonder Ball.

What is called a "wonder ball" is stated by the Household Magazine to be a newly imported fancy from Germany. The friends of the recipient of the ball each purchase a certain modicum of bright wool of various colors. Then one makes a small present or writes a short note of good wishes and winds her portion of yarn upon it. The successive gifts are then inclosed in layer after layer of the wool until the ball is finished, and all the gifts are included in the package one at a time, each interwoven with its concealing web of threads. Now comes the charm. The receiver is requested to knit from that ball or to crotchet any article she may choose to fix upon, and not by any chance to unwind the yarn except as the work progresses. It is like undoing a long Christmas stocking with presents in it down to the very toe. And yet what a stimulus to industry! Curiosity will grow stronger as each gift appears, and the work is pretty certain to be swift and soon completed.—Exchange.

Treatment of Whooping Cough.

The following method of disinfection of sleeping and dwelling apartments and clothes is recommended by M. Morin in the treatment of whooping cough. It is said to cure the cases immediately. The children are washed and clothed in clean articles of dress and removed to another part of the town. The bed room and sitting room or nursery are then hermetically sealed; all the bedding, playthings and other articles that cannot be washed are exposed freely in the room, in which sulphur is burned in the proportion of twenty-five grams to the cubic meter of space. The room remains thus charged with sulphurous acid for five hours, and is then freely ventilated. The children return the same day, and may sleep and play in the disinfected rooms.—Lancet.

Origin of the Custom.

Foreign Actor—The final tableau of my play is invariably spoiled by American audiences.

Omaha Man—Why, in what way?

"By the noise and confusion. The very moment the curtain begins to fall the people jump up, look for wraps, fans and what not and those who are ready start out, completely ruining the effect."

"Oh, well, we get into that habit at church, you know."—Omaha World.

THE FIRE KING'S TRICKS.

A REPORTER'S EXPLANATION OF HOW THEY ARE PERFORMED.

A Marvelous Medley of Magic—Wonderful Performance of a Man in League With the Powers of the Fire and Brimstone World.

The professor was a little man, generous and expansive in the matter of shirt front, rod as to hair and blessed with a surprising amplitude of coat sleeve and tail.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, coming to the front of the stage and turning back his cuffs with an innocent air and that generally clean fingered dexterity which characterizes the manual motions of sleight of hand men—"ladies and gentlemen, begging your pardon in advance for the liberty I am taking, I wish to state that in the hall of this opera house, just outside the door, there is a faucet connected with the pipes which supply the city with water. If some young gentleman in the audience will be so kind as to fill this tin utensil in my hand"—he lifted a tin quart bucket from the table and tapped it with his forefinger—"with water from that faucet, I shall proceed to burn it—not boil it, understand me, but burn the water with a flame which you may all see."

After a little natural persistence and some urging from the professor a couple of young gentlemen, aged about 13 summers, conveyed the tin bucket out into the hall, whence they presently returned with a quart of water, which the professor demonstrated to be pure water by drinking a few swallows of it. A suggestion from the rear of the hall that the growler might contain beer was properly ignored, and the remainder of the clear fluid was poured from the bucket into a glass fruit dish.

"Salamandissimus, salamandos!" remarked the professor, solemnly, while he waved his hands over the surface of the water. "I command thee, once; I command thee, twice; I command thee, three times, in the name of brimstone, fire!"

A rose colored flame appeared on the water, and gradually spread until it embraced the whole area of the surface and rose pyramid wise to a height of about twelve inches. During the subsequent proceedings the water continued to burn.

SEVERAL FAMILIAR CHESTNUTS.

Then ensued the cracking of a number of familiar chestnuts, such as the cooking of an omelet in a borrowed silk hat, the mysterious production from nowhere of an outfit of tinware and a guinea pig, et id omne genus.

A bar of lead was melted in a crucible over a small furnace, and according to the promise on the bills the professor proceeded to wash his hands in the molten metal. He did the work thoroughly, plunging his hands to the elbow into the crucible, now and then scooping up the liquid lead in his palms and dropping it upon the board floor of the stage, where it instantly hardened in thin flakes. The blade of an ordinary steel table knife melted like wax in the flame of a tallow candle under the influence of his touch, and then, dipping a pen into the dish of burning water, the professor went through the motions of writing upon a folded newspaper handed to him by one of the audience. When the hall was darkened the words, "Phergusson, the Fhire King, right hand of his Majesty Diabloss!" stood out in green flames from the surface of the paper.

So far, so good. The tricks were performed; but the city editor's instructions to find out how they were performed and to write an expose of the Fire King's secrets unhappily were not yet carried out. While the audience was conveying itself through the doorway into the street I elbowed my way behind the scenes and corralled the professor, who was engaged in packing his paraphernalia. When you want a man to do you a favor, it is by no means best to approach him with an obsequious air; if you do, he will probably tumble to your racket, so to speak, and give you the cold shake. I kept my hat on and paralyzed the professor with a steely glare and just a shade of hauteur.

"Representing the press," I said brusquely, producing a pasteboard. "Are not the chemicals used in your—ah—ah—tricks, are they not dangerous—of an inflammable nature—apt to explode; and all that?"

A SCARED PROFESSOR.

While I was talking, I made some notes in a manuscript book, giving the professor the idea that the jottings were to the effect that his entertainments were of a character hazardous to the audience.

"Good gracious, sir! no!" he gasped; "by all means do not publish such an insinuation; it would ruin me. All my agents are innocent when rightly used."

I smiled cynically—"Yes, of course you say so."

"But I can prove it. Potassium, phosphorus, brimstone, quicksilver. Are they explosive?"

The trail was getting warm.

"Well, of course, that depends. The potassium, for instance, how do you use it?"

"I drop a small quantity of it upon the surface of the water in the glass dish. Upon contact with the water it immediately flares up and burns with a rose colored flame. Simplest thing in the world. With the brimstone I merely touch a piece of steel made red hot in the flame of a candle, and the steel melts like tallow. No danger there. A stick of phosphorus is affixed to my pen when I write upon the newspaper, and of course in the darkness the writing stands out. To wash my hands in molten lead it is only necessary to bathe them previously in an ointment made of one ounce of quicksilver, two ounces of bole ammoniaco, half an ounce of camphor and two ounces of aqua vitæ, beaten together with a pestle in a brass mortar. I keep this mixture by me constantly, and have never yet had the slightest accident."

The still, small voice of the call boy's clock said "11" just as the professor was finishing his meaty sentence, and I rushed around to the office with scant time to write up and hand in my copy by 12 o'clock. I had not exposed the professor's whole business, but I had got at the marrow of four of his best tricks.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Stanford's Wife.

It seems Mrs. Stanford will never be a great society woman, although this winter, for the first time since their son's death, she has come out of retirement and has also entertained some. But she can't help having her superb diamonds remarked on and her gorgeous gems observed. She still wears a kind of half mourning—the kind which admits of lace and diamonds—and she is a dignified and fine looking woman. Both she and Senator Stanford have a life work in perpetuating the memory of their son in a way to benefit other people's sons—and Mrs. Stanford says she is too deeply interested in that to give a great deal of time to society. But Washington is such a fascinating kind of place that she will be just like everybody else—give a great deal more time to it and go out vastly more than she expects.—New York Mail and Express.

The Cloud Dispelled.

Alonzo—Dearest Edith, candor compels me, on the eve of our wedding, to confess that I am a——

Edith (in consternation)—Not a married man!

Alonzo—No; but a sommambulist.

Edith—And is that all, dearest? That should not separate us. Why, papa was brought up an old fashioned Methodist and mamma has always been a close communion Baptist, and they've got along very well together.—Harper's Bazar.

An Epidemic of Rheumatism.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks there is an epidemic of rheumatism this winter, and says that "rest for the brain, the body and the digestion, and a diet of hot water and cheerfulness, is the treatment best warranted to bring the sufferers right."

ANCIENT ISRAEL IN IRELAND.

Did the Jews Contribute to the Population a Great Many Years Ago?

Respecting the Anglo-Israel mania, a self-evident and undeniable proof of an early settlement of Israelitish tribes in the United Kingdom is afforded by names of towns, of a nature which historians as well as ethnologists admit. Everybody will agree that Dover, for instance, is nothing else than a dialectical form of the locality Debir (Joshua xiii, 26). Edinburgh is no doubt the Eden town, and, in fact, there is an Edenic view from that town. Eboracum (York) is either the town of Ebor or else Ebras, "the blessed town," with a Latin termination. But let us take London, whose derivation is still doubtful; as a Hebrew name we shall find it to be Lan-Dan, "the dwelling of Dan." Old London was, therefore, inhabited by the Danites (perhaps a part of them went over to Denemark, although not yet claimed by the Danes).

In the name of Dublin is most likely to be found a reversed form, that name seeming to be Dubhlan, the dwelling of Dub or Dob. This word, which means usually in Hebrew a bear, could dialectically mean a wolf (hardened from Zeeb). The wolf represents the tribe of Benjamin (Genesis xlix, 27), consequently a part of the Benjamites settled in Dublin, and that perhaps in the time of Jeremiah, who, it is known, came over to Ireland, married an Irish princess and brought over a copy of the law, which is now buried in the Mount Tara (from Thorah, the law). The trital characteristic of "ravening as a wolf" still continues to mark the descendants. It is not unlikely that Phœnicians settled also in England, which has long been suspected from the frequently employed word Bal as a prefix in Celtic localities. Could not Sydenham mean "the home of the Sidonians?"—A Neubauer in Notes and Queries.

Interviewing Henry Ward Beecher.

There are probably but few newspaper reporters in this city that have not interviewed Henry Ward Beecher. The Plymouth pastor enjoys great popularity among the reporters, for he is accessible, genial, and, as a rule, talkative. He is always ready to engage in a harmless bit of chaff with the newspaper men, but he will not brook insolence. The last mentioned fact was recently impressed upon the alleged mind of a swaggering youngster who said that he represented a Brooklyn paper. A rumor that Mr. Beecher was dead got started in some unaccountable manner and spread like wildfire. Reporters by the score hurried to Mr. Beecher's house and were there confronted by the famous preacher hale and hearty. After a while along came a young man who said to Mr. Beecher with an impudent grin that he had been sent by the city editor of The Brooklyn —— "to find out whether Beecher was alive or dead."

"Well," said the Plymouth pastor, "I suppose you know who I am?"

"Oh, yes," answered the fellow pertly, "but I would like to have it directly from you that you are not dead."

"Ah," murmured the stalwart pastor as he laid a heavy hand on the funny young man's coat collar. The next instant the young man was held up in the air and shaken as a dog would shake a sawdust doll. Mr. Beecher set him down on the sidewalk not any too gently and quietly remarked, "Now, you can go to your city editor and tell him that you have received actual proof that I am alive."—New York Times.

A New Heredity Needed.

All wise reform must commence with recognizing the fact of heredity, and that by that law human ills are multiplied, and by it they may be diminished. It will do little good to work for individuals here and there. Such conditions must be created as shall make a new heredity possible. That cannot be accomplished without improving the environment of those to be reached. If men live in good houses, drink pure water, are accustomed to frequent sight and contact with those who are worthy of honor, have given to them the inspirations which are essential to the best development, the result will be manifested in the next generation. The generation following the French revolution was distinguished by such an epidemic of nervous disease as had never been known in French history. It was the result of the terrific strain upon mind and heart and nerve of those delirious years.—Amory H. Bradford in Andover Review.

A Mysterious Society "Man."

A Boston man writes from Paris to a friend: "You know, of course, the exceedingly breezy volumes of descriptions of society in the European capitals, written by a certain mysterious and exceedingly outspoken Count Paul Vasili, that have appeared? Well, I have found out the identity of this mysterious 'Count Paul.' It is none other than Mme. Juliette Adam, the versatile and vivacious directress of The Nouvelle Revue, whose salon is the center of all literary Paris. She has been absent a good deal of late, and—well, when a Parisian editor wrote to ask Mme. for an article the other day, she inadvertently sent him an unpublished manuscript of Count Paul Vasili. The editor charged her at once with being the 'man' whom all Europe was speculating about, and she sent him an answer which dodges without denying."—New York Post.

Purpose of the Ballet.

Twelve-year-old Miss—The opera was very long, wasn't it, mamma?

Mamma—Yes, daughter, and very stylish.

Miss—The ballet girls don't sing, do they, mamma?

Mamma—No daughter.

Miss—Why do they have the ballet then, mamma?

Papa—To make the opera as broad as it is long, daughter. Don't ask any more questions.—Washington Critic.

Second Hand Gravestones.

Buffalo has a citizen who deals in second hand gravestones. He buys old ones, erases the letters and engraves new inscriptions to order. "Lots of people seem to want to sell," he is reported as saying, "and plenty of others are willing to buy when they can get a good article so cheap."

Women as Clerks.

A citizen who knows Wall street, informs us that women are very popular as clerks and copyists in that neighborhood, because employers are not afraid of their divulging the secrets of the shop. They can be trusted better than can be the ambitious male employes not to give away "points."—Public Opinion.

Mme. Isabel, the famous Bond street milliner, was a graduate of Girton; another successful milliner was known as Lady Granville Gordon before she became a London milliner.

Scrap baskets are made of birch bark, the borders finished with strips of young birch, twisted into the desired shape and held in place by huge roles of ribbon.

A piece of zinc placed on the coal on a hot stove will clean out the stovepipe. The vapor produced carries off the soot by chemical decomposition.

The yelk of one egg, three drams of glycerine and fifteen grains of carbolic acid make an excellent mixture for softening the hands.

Vienna bread such as we have here is understood to be materially different from that they enjoy in Austria.

Bent whalebone can be restored and used again by simply soaking in water a few hours, then drying them.

Boston women call cranberry tarts "Thackeray puffs," because they are so keen and semi-bitter.

American leather paper, imitate gold, is a popular material among London house furnishers.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

TWO YEARS OF INTERESTING EXPERIENCE WITH THE NATIVES.

A Long Struggle With Danger and Suffering—Cruelty of the Chilians—A Terrible Journey—Crossing the Andes—A Wonderful Fish.

There is a big room or two up at Columbia college in which are spread abroad more wonders than were ever dreamt of in Horatio's philosophy. Birds, beasts, fishes, plants of strange nature, Indian relics and all manner of South American wonders are here, the prizes captured in a two years' struggle with danger and suffering by an American scientific investigator. The owner of these treasures is Dr. Henry H. Rosby, of Detroit, who left New York for a tour through Chili and Bolivia in the hope of discovering amid the fauna and flora of the Andes and the Amazon some valuable additions to the medicinal riches of the American pharmacopœia.

Dr. Rosby's adventures were many and interesting. He met the soroche in its native lair, did battle with the Caripuna Indians and the man eating fish and alligators of the Beni river, broiled in the stenches of La Paz, the filthiest city this side of Constantinople, took his daily dose of quinine like a little man, and saw the place where 5,000,000 cinchona trees are growing, the source from which all the calisaya cocktails of the future must come. From all this he came out much the worse for wear, but still full of enthusiasm and confident that out of the 300 native drugs he had examined two or three would prove superior to the similar remedies now known to the medical profession.

Dr. Rosby intended to land at Mallendo and go direct to Bolivia, but the Peruvian war prevented. Gen. Caceras was making things lively for the authorities. So he was obliged to travel by mule from Tacma to La Paz, a seven days' journey, going from Arica to Tacma by rail, a tough journey across a desert, without the shade of a spear of grass to relieve the monotony.

"The whole country of Arica and Tacma has been captured by the Chilians," said the doctor. "It is to be kept for ten years. At the end of that time the inhabitants will vote whether to remain in Chili or go back to Peru. The country which gets them must pay $10,000,000 for the prize. Meanwhile Chili is doing everything possible to make things pleasant for the people with music and games. The Chilians' present purpose is to have a United States of South America, capturing the other countries little by little, and gradually adding to their strength and wealth. They are a blood thirsty people, loving war and extremely brutal in carrying it on. They murder men, women and children with impartial cruelty, ripping them open with big knives.

A TERRIBLE JOURNEY.

Our journey from Tacma was one of terrible suffering. It was upon a high table land, reaching an elevation of 10,500 feet, and for five days we journeyed at an average elevation of 14,500 feet. The air was so rarefied that we suffered much from soroche, the chief symptoms of which were difficulty in breathing, prostrating muscular weakness and bleeding at the nose and ears. We passed the beautiful volcano of Tacona, which discharges across the road a river the water of which is fatal to human life. Men often commit suicide on the table land, they suffer so much from soroche. There is also great danger from lightning, which is frequent and violent. At one time three members of a party in which I was were prostrated by lightning, and a fourth was stricken blind for eleven days. The wind is so violent here that trees cannot grow, and the vegetation is mat like, closely hugging the ground.

Dr. Rosby crossed the Andes with much tribulation, and went to work among the valleys of the eastern slope. He advises investors to keep away from the old Spanish silver mines, and says that any belief that they were crudely worked is a mistake. The Spaniards did not leave much mineral richness behind in their mines. "In Bolivia," he said, "half the silver is counterfeit. A consul who had grown tired of making coin sold his counterfeiting machine to one of our party. The liveliest part of his journey was on the Beni river, where it was worth a man's life to take a bath, and where he lost his boat, his provisions and the Waterbury watches with which he was purchasing all sorts of valuable things from the natives. But he got through in spite of insects and monsters, and having only one day of fever in a land where fever grows on every bush, he satisfied himself that a scientific use of quinine makes a man impervious to it.

Among the wonders which the doctor met was a half pound fish, so sensitive that it attacked anything which caused a commotion in the water, and so fierce that it would kill horse or man in crossing a stream 100 feet wide. He found a tribe of Indians so virtuous that they tied the unfaithful to ant trees and the little insects would eat them alive, stripping the bones in less than twenty-four hours. In brief, he had a great time.—New York World.

The Value of Kindness.

No doubt it is difficult to find the work we like, but then the work we like is seldom the best for us. Those who prefer any work to no work need never be idle. The "spinster's sweet arts" are unselfishness, good temper, tact and taste. Live for others. You have no idea of the value of kindness. Pleasure is very reflective, and if you give it you feel it, and pleasure which you give by a little kindness of manner returns to you with compound interest.

It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking countrywoman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man she thought he might be able to tell how she could manage to cure her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterward she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.—Cassell's Magazine.

Dirt on the Mind.

"Recollections of My Mother," by Susan T. Lesley, gives an interesting picture of life in Northampton fifty years ago. The mother was Mrs. Lyman, famous for her hospitality and her devotion to reading. Here is a suggestive lesson for housekeepers. One day a friend came in who had just visited Mrs. ——, who was one of the exquisite housekeepers. She began to tell my mother about the perfect condition of that house from garret to cellar, and rang the changes on the brightness of the brasses, the admirable shine of the glass and silver, the entire absence of dust on every carpet. My mother stood it just as long as she could, though fidgeting unsafely in her chair. Then she exclaimed: "I think Mrs. —— is the dirtiest person I ever saw in my life!" "Oh, Mrs. Lyman, what can you mean?" cried the friend. "What I say is true," said my mother, bringing down her hand with much force on the table. "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same that woman's mind is on dirt. She thinks dirt, sees dirt, is fighting dirt, the live-long day. Now I would rather see more of it on the carpet and less of it on her mind."—Boston Record.

SPEND ONE CENT
FOR A POSTAL CARD,
AND WRITE TO
H. L. Gulline & Co., Victoria,
FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE
P. & B. WATER-PROOF, FIRE Resisting ACID and ALKALI Proof Paint.

This Paint has for its base a mineral, pronounced by chemists to be practically INDESTRUCTIBLE, and when dry is more fire-proof than so-called fire-proof paints. Neither salt nor fresh water, alkaline nor acid solutions of any kind, insects nor vermin make any impression on surfaces coated with the Paint. It preserves iron and other metal from rust, and completely arrests oxidization. The Paint is always ready for use and possesses a more elastic body than any others; in consequence of this, the expansion and contraction and ordinary cracking and breaking of coatings does not occur with P. & B. Paint.

ROOFS.

The P. & B. Roof Paint is the most durable and complete roof paint in the market, either for iron, tin or shingle roofs. Moist or dry atmosphere has no effect on roofs painted with our Paint. It will not run, crack, peel or blister, and, if properly applied, we guarantee it to last twice as long as any other paint.

OUR Roofing is adapted for STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS, Bridges, Car Roofs, Steamboat decks, Chemical and field works, Laboratories, Residences, Farm-Houses, Barns, etc. It is suitable for all climates; is the best and most economical substitute for tin. It will not mildew.

No coat of paint is needed on P. & B. Roofing when it is laid, and its solid black lasts is lasting. It is absolutely acid and water-proof.

Read this Testimonial.

We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying to the merits of the P. & B. PAINT, for which Messrs. Gulline & Co. have been agents of our works. A wooden structure, covered with a roof made of dry shingles, which had received a coat of the Paint was erected on a portion of waste land, between Government street and the Custom house. After the roof had been examined at the agent's request, and pronounced perfectly dry, a pile of shavings was spread over it and ignited, creating a blazing hot fire for about ten minutes. The fire was then allowed to die out, and upon examination we found the roof intact; the shingles not even charred. We are confident that the P. & B. PAINT possesses the qualities its manufacturers claim for it.

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
JOHN TEAGUE, Architect.
JOHN J. AUSTIN,
D. M. EBERTS,
WALTER SHEARS,
J. SEHL,
JOHN KURTZ,
WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
THOMAS BURNES,
J. L. ROSS,
C. MORTON,
WILLIAM MCNIFFE.

BE SURE and have your foundation timbers all covered with P. & B.

DON'T FAIL to have all your water and soil pipes coated with P. & B. Ammonia has no effect on the Paint.

BY ALL MEANS, when your building is completed, have the roof painted with P. & B.

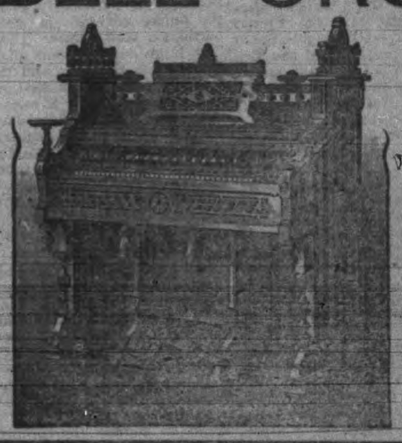
THOSE who contemplate using tin or corrugated iron on their roofs should examine our Patent Roofing. It is better than either and one-half the cost.

IN DRY WEATHER prepare for wet, there is no time like the present, don't wait until the rain commences before painting or repairing your roof.

DON'T FORGET to send for a Catalogue containing Testimonials and Price List.

my27 W H. L. GULLINE & CO., Victoria, B. C.

THE GENUINE
BELL ORGAN.



MANUFACTURED BY
W. BELL & CO.,
GUELPH, ONT.

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA

C. A. LOM ARD & Co.,
Government Street,
sep11

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY
(LIMITED.)

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY. S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms. my17 D&W

Winsor & Newton's Artist Materials.

Cheap Copying Presses.

P. O. Box 358. Telephone 134.
ROBERT JAMIESON,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dennison's Seals, Labels and Tags.
Faber's Rubber Goods, Pencils and Penholders.
Gillott's and Esterbrook's Pens.
Admiralty Charts and Nautical Books.
A Large Stock of Cheap Literature of all kinds.
Gage's School Books.

Blank Books.

Special Attention Given to Orders by Mail.

GREENE & SONS
COMPANY,
Montreal.
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.
GENT'S FURNISHINGS
And FANCY ROBES.
Well Assorted Stock in all Lines.
LATEST STYLES! LOWEST PRICES!
Selected for FALL TRADE, 1887.

SPRING GOODS,
JUST ARRIVED.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
BAKER'S BON MARCHE,
mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, June 3, 1887.

DRUMMERS' LICENSES.

The taxing of commercial travelers by municipalities in the East has given rise to considerable litigation in the Courts of several of the Provinces of the Dominion. In Ontario the tax has been wiped out of existence long ago, having been declared by the Courts to be an illegal and unconstitutional one. The Maritime Provinces followed Ontario's example and placed an act on their Statute books declaring the tax to be an illegal one. Now the Province of Quebec falls into line by passing an act abolishing municipal tax imposed upon these travelers. The Quebec tax says:

1. No municipal corporation shall levy any tax upon any commercial traveler taking orders or selling goods, wares, or merchandise by sample, catalogue or price list or require any such person to procure a license from such municipal corporation, notwithstanding any disposition to the contrary in any statute.

2. All the provisions of any statute giving power to any municipal corporation to levy any such tax or require any such license are hereby repealed, as also all by-laws or regulations made thereunder.

The provisions of this Act do not become operative in the cities of Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke or Sorel until the 1st of next month. Montreal has no travelers' tax. By a leading journal of that city it is held that "commercial travelers are a very necessary wheel in the machine of commerce and do much to build up trade, provincial and interprovincial. Quebec has been in the habit of collecting a tax of sixty dollars from commercial travelers for taking orders in that province, the tax being imposed in the interest of Quebec dealers, who desire1 to keep out competition. The law by which this tax was imposed has just been abolished. It should never have been created. That each province should be allowed to impose a tax on people coming from the other provinces to do business is absurd. It is bad enough to have to put up with the barriers to trade which exists between Canada and the United States without erecting additional ones between provinces of the Dominion. Quebec is full of antiquated notions, and the imposition of a tax on commercial travelers is the outcome of one of them."

In this province such a municipal tax as that collected from travelers, or drummers, is regarded as a fair and legitimate one. It is but natural that those compelled to pay the license do not take kindly to it. They assert that already in another part of the country they have paid their taxes and should not be called upon to pay the same twice. It is argued, and we think very justly so, that as our own merchants are compelled to pay civic and provincial taxes they should be protected in some way against foreigners. They having to contribute to the city's treasury, by way of a traders license fee, it is but right that those coming to the city, with the avowed object, in a great many cases, of taking the trade already carried on by local houses away from them and transfer it to eastern houses, where large centers are being built up at the expence of places like Victoria and our other provincial cities, should bear their share of taxation. The passing of the Quebec Act deprives the several cities of that province where it was in force of an annual revenue of $25,000 to $30,000 a year

RAILROADING ON THE SOUND.

From Seattle it is learned that active work has been begun on the Seattle and West Coast Railroad by Messrs. Earle & Co., of this city. Mr. H. F. Keefer who has a clearing contract has started in at Fiddler's Bluff, near Snohomish City with a gang of one hundred men. Another party are to start in near Lake Washington, where the West Shore intersects the Lake Shore and Eastern line, on which Messrs. Earle & Co. also have a contract. The men having the work in hand will finish these jobs in short order. Adverting to the railroad prospects of Whatcom the *Reveille* of the 27th ult., says: The West Coast road from Seattle northward are pushing their surveys to a connection with the Canadian Pacific at or near Fort Hope. This road will cross the Skagit river east of Mount Vernon, and from thence via the Samish valley to the south fork of the Nooksack, down that valley to the north fork and cross the boundary line to the Fraser river valley. This road will not come nearer to Whatcom than the forks of the Nooksack, 12 miles east. It is unnecessary to state that the latter company have the endorsement of Seattle capitalists, and every influence is combined to secure the building of the West Coast route above indicated. Seattle is shrewd enough to recognize the importance of making Elliot bay the first point at which trains from the Canadian Pacific shall strike salt water. That a railroad built over the proposed route will cost more money than would be required to build via Bellingham Bay is not necessarily an obstacle to enterprise. To defeat the building of a rival city to Seattle, a result that would follow the consummation of Mr. Cantrell's plans, is the present concern and sole endeavor of the West Coast road.

Owing to the mandament recently issued by Cardinal Taschereau permitting Roman Catholics to join the Knights of Labor, numbers of the working classes of that church are becoming members of the order.

The Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, has been making himself somewhat conspicuous of late in connection with Mr. O'Brien's visit to Canada. The *News* hits him off in the following style: Rev. Dr. Wild ought to be the very last man in this city to raise the question as to "what we should tolerate?" A good many people, if they were consulted, would be disposed to draw the line at buffonery and mountebank antics on Sunday, in a building called a church.

ENORMOUS IMMIGRATION.

In New York and other eastern cities the cry is "still they come." The serious problem is still unsolved as to what is to be done with the enormous immigration now pouring into the country. On all hands it is conceded that the question is one that for the good of the country must be answered speedily and wisely. A couple of weeks ago the arrivals at New York in one day were fully ten thousand, a record altogether unprecedented even in the history of that city; the total for the week being 13,000 as against 9,000, the highest previous record. Up to the first of May the number of arrivals at Castle Garden amounted to 133,200 against 89,136, the highest previous number. From these figures it is believe that the total number of newcomers to the continent this year will far exceed those of any previous year. For years it has been stated that the labor market of the great American cities of the east has been glutted. What will it now be when so vast numbers of bread winners will be added to those centres said to have previously had a superabundance of labor and help? Several American journals are suggesting the prevention of the nation being thus overburdened with comparative paupers by legislative enactments. In classifying the nationality of the recent arrivals it was found that fifteen thousand of the number were from Ireland. The cause assigned for so large an influx to the country, from Ireland, is that seeing the British have ceased to advise the poor in Ireland to emigrate, the Irish National League do not now give the movement any opposition. Irish-Americans, too, have now got the idea that three fourths of the money which they send to Ireland to help their relatives there finds its way into the pockets of the landlords, and rather than continue to do this many here are sending passage tickets to bring their friends over. This is evidenced by the fact that over ninety of every hundred of the Irish immigrants have come on prepaid tickets. Like their fore-runners, they are all natural politicians. How they succeed in securing office and positions the nationality of most of the public servants in good easy berths too well shows. There have been large consignments of Scandinavians, too, this year, and they are generally among the best class of immigrants, for they at once go out west, take farms, settle down, and really do good to the country. But the Italians still continue to reach these shores veritably in shoals, and the cry of all well-wishers of the American workingmen is, how soon will something be done to effectually stop the arrival of such great pests?

The American press is not by any means a unit in the subject of reciprocity or a Commercial Union with the United States, as the following from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat* will attest: Reciprocity with Canada would reduce the value of the farms of New York by a large percentage. Farming industry is none too profitable now, but a reciprocity treaty would so reduce the profits that farmers who paid high prices for land would find ruin staring them in the face.

Says the New York *Scottish-American*: Although the British have exactly the same right to the whole of the Atlantic fisheries east of British North America that the United States nation have to the whole of the Pacific sealing grounds west of Alaska, yet the latter complain because the former insist upon exercising the territorial rights merely over waters within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland, while the United States Government have been coolly seizing British vessels which were hundreds of miles from land in Behring sea. Such conduct, of course, was not to be tolerated, and so the British Government plainly told the authorities at Washington. The latter have been obliged to release the British vessels so seized, to discharge the prisoners, and to undertake to settle a claim for $150,000 damages. Somehow the press of this country has seen fit to be very silent about this Alaska affair—at least since the tables were turned.

In Prussian royal circles considerable uneasiness prevails as to the condition of the throat of Crown Prince Frederick William, which is gradually becoming worse. A London specialist, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, had a consultation with the Prince's physician, Prof. Gerhardt, the throat specialist, and Dr. Bergmand, to-day. Dr. Mackenzie made a prolonged examination of the Prince's throat. It is publicly given out that the malady is a thickening of the vocal chords, while it is privately stated there are distinct symptoms of a cancerous growth. In addition to the throat disease, the affection of his ears is a source of great anxiety to the Imperial family and the nation. The terrible dementia which darkened the last few years of the life of the Emperor's brother, the late King Frederick William, commenced in a precisely similar way, the abscesses in the ears affecting the brain. The Prince is singularly unfortunate as far as health is concerned, for his left arm is withered owing to the lack of skill of the doctors present at his birth.

The Fishery Question.

OTTAWA, May 31.—In the Senate last evening, Mr. Power moved that in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the government of Canada to see that in any arrangement for the admission of United States fishermen to the territorial waters of the Dominion, which may be entered into between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, special provision should be made that the fishermen of the latter country, when within the waters of Canada, shall be subject to the law and regulations by which the Canadian fishermen are for the time governed. Mr. Abbott, leader of the government, said that the Dominion government would bring this matter before the Imperial authorities to see that the rights of Canada were maintained. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The fishery question was again discussed in the Senate yesterday. It was resolved to insist upon equal privileges being granted to Canadians in American waters as that granted to Americans in British waters.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Brief and Harmonious Meeting—Little Business.

The weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night, all the members being present excepting Coun. Barnard.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From John L. Clarke, calling attention to his letter of a few weeks ago in regard to the jubilee issue of the *West Shore*. Laid on the table.

From the City Clerk of Nanaimo, expressing thanks for the substantial aid rendered Nanaimo in the hour of affliction. Read and filed.

From S. C. Burris, asking for street lines on Government street of property belonging to Hon. Amor De Cosmos. Granted.

From J. H. McLaughlin, asking explanation of terms for water of his house. The terms already given were to extend the pipe at his own expense and a charge of 50 cents a month. He wished to know how long this charge would be supposed to last. Referred to the Water Committee.

From J. N. Mair, asking permission to remove the earth on top of the rock proposed to be removed from Victoria Crescent. Referred to Street Committee.

From Thos. King, in regard to a stable which is an annoyance to him and a danger to the neighborhood. Referred to Fire Wardens.

From J. E. Elford asking for use of portion of Government street for building purposes. Granted.

From thirteen ratepayers, asking for a box drain on Fort street, south side. Referred to Street Committee.

STREET SPRINKLING.

From thirty-six residents on Johnson street, calling attention to the inefficient way in which that street is sprinkled.

Coun. Braden said some of the holes in the sprinkler were stopped up, and in a few minutes after passing over the roads were dry again. There should be two sprinklers.

Coun. Styles said more water had been used this year than ever before for sprinkling purposes.

Coun. Higgins said the judgment of the Supreme Court would prevent the use of more water. Pending the arrival of the steam pump, one of the engines might be used for pumping to the higher levels.

Coun. Pearse thought there should be a special small rate paid by those who got the benefit of sprinkling on the low level.

Water Engineer Hendry said more water was used this year than ever before. When the Clarence Hotel elevator and the sprinkler were using, the pressure was reduced 15 pounds.

Coun. Pearse suggested the purchase of a California windmill and the pumping of salt water for sprinkling purposes.

Coun. Harris objected; salt water would damage the merchants' goods.

Coun. Braden said salt water was used in Birkenhead, Eng., and did no damage. He was opposed to the use of the fire engines for pumping.

Coun. Vigelius said fire engines were purchased for fire protection and he had always objected, and would continue to object, to their being used for pumping purposes.

Coun. Higgins moved that the Tiger fire engine be placed on Fort street to-morrow to pump to the higher levels, and that the Street Committee be empowered to carry out the prayer of the petition. Seconded by Coun. Coughlan.

Coun. Pearse, in amendment, moved that one of the engines be used to pump salt water for sprinkling purposes, at the foot of Johnson street.

The original motion was carried by the casting vote of the Mayor.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, &c.

From F. Sylvester and others, trustees, in respect to goods belonging to the city which had been removed from the engine house, and a restitution of which was demanded from them by the Chief Engineer. If the goods were specified they will be happy to comply with the request. Referred to the Fire Wardens.

Coun. Grant gave notice of a by-law for the return and revision of the assessment roll at next meeting.

The accounts for the month, amounting to $2,358.16, were read and referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be paid if found correct.

Only one tender for painting James Bay bridge having been received, the time for receiving tenders was extended for two weeks.

THE STREETS.

The Street Committee reported that the cost of a box drain on Cook street, from Fairfield road, would be $1,500, and recommended the postponement of the work for the present. It was also recommended that Mrs. Ella be paid $20 for damage to fence in blasting. Reports adopted.

THE OLD CEMETERY.

The Cemetery Committee reported that they had examined the old cemetery and had found that a slab having been broken the coffin was exposed. Referred to the Cemetery Committee with power to act. The question of the title to the old cemetery was also referred to the City Clerk.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday night, a motion of adjournment till Friday night being defeated by the Mayor's vote.

Norquay Determined to Build the Railway.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 1.—A special from Winnipeg says: Premier Norquay yesday answered the deputation which waited on him that the railroad to the boundary would be built without delay. The first sod will be turned in about three weeks. The success of the necessary loan is assured.

Mr. Scarth, who represents Winnipeg in the Dominion Parliament, remained silent during the debate on the monopoly question. This has incensed his supporters who meet this afternoon to demand his immediate resignation.

Royal Assent Given to Manitoba's Railway Bill.

WINNIPEG, June 2.—The Lieut.-Governor came down to the Legislature this afternoon and gave the royal assent to the Red River Valley R. R. bill. Premier Norquay says work on the road will begin at once. It is to be called the Victoria Railway.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The Canadian Pacific to-day announced a reduction of 40 per cent. on freight rates to all points in British Columbia. It is regarded as a great concession to Winnipeg's wholesale trade.

The Fisheries Question.

OTTAWA, June 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper replying to a question said both the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada were doing all in their power to promote a friendly adjustment of the fisheries difficulty and to arrange a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but it would not be in the interest of the public service to communicate anything more definite than that to the House at present.

Divorces in Canada.

OTTAWA, June 2.—The Senate yesterday decided by a vote of 30 to 13 that a divorce obtained in the United States is of non-effect in Canada.

The Blood Indians have had a talk with Dewdney. They have promised to keep out of the Gros Ventres country.

CABLE NEWS.

DEATH OF PROF. BATES.

LONDON, June 1.—The death is announced of Thomas Spencer Bates, the well known professor of logic and one of the editors of Encyclopædia Brittanica.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, June 1.—A fire broke out last night in the Strand. The Heubner quays were entirely destroyed. Six large sheds were next gutted. The flames communicated to two British vessels, the City of Daremound and the Gladiator, and destroyed them. The masts and rigging of many other vessels lying at the docks were burned. At 1 o'clock this morning the fire had spread over an area of about 300 by 400 yards. By 8 o'clock the flames were under control and are not likely to spread further. It is unknown whether there is any loss of life. The damage will be immense, reaching, it is estimated, several million marks.

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Preparations are being made to hold demonstrations in honor of Mr. Gladstone in places through which he passes *en route* to Semauzea. He has consented to receive addresses at many of the stations on condition that he shall not be expected to make speeches.

CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD.

The President of the Cambridge University Club publishes a letter addressed to the students of the University in which he says that the college clubs seem disinclined to subscribe toward paying the expenses of sending the Cambridge crew to America for the purpose of rowing against the Harvard crew. He, therefore, appeals to individuals and members of the University to assist in raising the necessary amount. He urges the importance of the proposed race, as it would draw the two institutions into closer relations.

FATAL RIOT IN RUSSIA.

Twelve hundred coal miners at Bachmut, Russia, who are out on strike, attempted to rob a brewery, owned by a firm of Englishmen. Fifty English workmen, attached to the brewery, mounted their horses and resisted the attack of the strikers. During the fight which ensued, three of the workmen were killed. Many of the strikers, who are all Russians, have been arrested. The conflict was ended before the military aid arrived.

MANCHESTER'S TRADE REPORTS.

MANCHESTER, June 1.—The *Guardian's* commercial article says: Owing to the holidays, but little business was done, and last week's inactivity is still felt in the cloth sections. Reports of a small miscellaneous business. There have been some offerings for fair quantities of Indian staples, mostly below last prices touched, and sellers generally refused to entertain them. Yarns are in poor demand; spinners are offering their production freely at previous rates. The prospect of organizing a short time movement is not encouraging, but in various ways the output of yarn, and also of goods, is lessening.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PERNAMBUCA, June 1.—Several warehouses here and twenty-five thousand bales of cotton have been destroyed by fire.

ENGLAND GETS THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS.

The Sultan of Turkey has ceded the Island of Cyprus to England.

FORTIFYING HERAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—Telegrams from Merv confirm the statement that English engineers are actually fortifying Herat. The aim of the English authorities is to enable a garrison of 10,000 men at Herat to withstand a siege of ninety days.

BRIGHT SPEAKS.

LONDON, June 2.—John Bright's letter read at the Liberal-Unionist's mass meeting, Birmingham, to-night, was a loud and fierce denunciation of the Gladstonian policy which in Great Britain he says is rejected by a majority of two to one. Bright strongly condemns O'Brien's mission and the refusal of Irish mayors to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. After the reading of Bright's letter Chamberlain addressed the meeting and complained of the Gladstonians abusing the liberty of speech and popular representation in order, with the Parnellites, to obstruct party movements and an offering an insult to elections. It could be cured, not by altered procedure rules, but by pressure of public indignation against the offenders at elections.

The last of the *Times'* second series of articles on "Parnellism and Crime" concludes with the statement that the New York Council of Fenian Brotherhood has funds for a "pyrotechnic" display in honor of the Queen's jubilee. In other words a series of dynamite and incendiary outrages is intended.

CUTTING DOWN THE ESTIMATES.

The Paris press comments indicate that Bouvier hopes to effect a retrenchment of from sixty to eighty million francs from the estimates of the ministers of war, marine and public works.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 2.—Evictions at Bodyke have begun again. The sheriff is protected while doing the work by a force of 600 policemen and troops. At one house in which the inmates were barricaded the officers made a hole through the wall with crowbars and removed the furniture. There is great excitement in the district over the affair.

BANKRUPT.

LONDON, June 2.—Mr. Balee, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, has been declared bankrupt. Liabilities, £27,000.

FULL POWER USED.

In view of the competition of the China of line steamers to Vancouver it is announced that the City of Peking and Belgic on the present voyage will begin using full boiler powers, and expect to make the voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco in 17 days.

RAVAGES BY LOCUSTS.

MADRID, June 2.—A terrible plague of locusts visited the central portions of Spain. The insects are so thick that gangs of men were sent out on the railway lines to keep the rails clear. The crops are fearfully ravaged. The Cortes is about to vote a credit for the sufferers.

A TURNING POINT.

LONDON, June 2.—The *Standard* says the Radical conference marks a turning point in the political history of the country. Chamberlain's speech was one more important and decisive than any heretofore made by any Radical-Unionists.

THE YACHT THISTLE.

The *Times* says it is safe to say the abilities of the Thistle have not yet been displayed. There is certainly a hopeful chance that she will win back the America cup. She had yesterday a strong contingent of paid extra men.

HUNGARIAN FLOODS.

PESTH, June 2.—The floods in Hungary are subsiding. Large tracts of land are still submerged. The losses by the destruction of crops will be enormous.

A PROTECTION MOVEMENT.

MADRID, June 2.—A strong protection movement is developing in Spain by Senators and Deputies, representing farming and manufacturing districts.

STEAMER LOST.

CALCUTTA, June 2.—There is now little doubt that the steamer with 750 lives lost in the recent cyclone as reported a few day ago.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A WAR OF RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The P. C. S. S. Company announces round trip rates, San Francisco to Portland, including meals and stateroom at $30. Tickets to be good for 45 days. This is a virtual reduction of $15.

NOW REACHES $11,628.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The fund for the relief of the sufferers of the Nanaimo coal mine disaster continues to increase. The entire fund raised here now amounts to $11,628.

TRANS PACIFIC RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The trans-Pacific steamers, the first of which sails from Vancouver on June 20th, announce the cabin passage from Vancouver to Hong Kong to be $200; to Yokohama, $175. Second class $90 to Hong Kong, and $65 to Yokohama. This is a reduction of $100 on the cabin passage as compared to existing rates from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—When the steerage passengers on the quarantined ship Gaelic were transferred to the ship W. H. Macy, the Japanese on board were given the option of remaining with 1,200 Chinese or going between decks. These decks are covered only with canvas and lighted only through the hatchway, as all Japanese are required by law to be vaccinated. There was danger of an outbreak of small pox among them. The Japanese succeeded in sending a letter to the Japanese mission in this city, in which they complain bitterly of their treatment on board—poor food was given them and even insults to the Japanese married women by the Customs officials. Complaint was made to the Japanese Consul of the alleged bad treatment by the government officials and steamship company toward the Japanese passengers.

EPISCOPALIAN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church adjourned last evening to meet in Ottawa on the last Wednesday in May, two years hence. Before adjournment, the Committee on Doctrine and Worship recommended that the Synod of Canada be permitted to formulate such a version of the "Book of Common Prayer" of the Church of England as it may deem fitting and submit such plan of revision of that book to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, the committee to report to the next General Council. This was agreed to.

HANLAN WILL CHALLENGE.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Hanlan announced on his return to Canada that he will challenge Gaudaur to row yesterday's race over again under similar conditions.

AGED SUICIDES.

JERSEY CITY, May 31.—Professor Charles Siedhorf and his wife, Matilda, aged 91 and 92, tired of a long, futile struggle with destitution, committed suicide this afternoon at Union Hill. Siedhorf, it is said, was a Professor of Chemistry in Heidelburg University, Germany, thirty-five years ago. He supported himself by writing for the newspapers, making translations and occasionally lecturing upon chemistry and electricity. These means failing, the pair lived in filth and squalor. Today the Poormaster called to take them to the Snake Hill Hospital, where some light employment was provided for him. He begged a few hours' time. At its expiration the officers found him and his wife lying dead on the floor, and letters saying that they had taken that deadliest of poisons, cyanide of potassium. He gave as a reason for this act that he could not take his wife with him to the hospital, and could not live without her. He also spoke of having been wronged by some one. It was a most pitiful affair.

YOUNG MAN SHOT DOWN.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 31.—Intense excitement was created to-night by the shooting down of Fowler Stoddard by a man named Chubb, who stepped up to him on the street and shot him in the left ear. The assassin claimed that the shot was accidental, but it is thought that he mistook the victim for another man. Surgeons think that Stoddard will die. He is the younger son of the late eminent lawyer, Henry Stoddard, and a relative of the Sherman family.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Latest European News in Palatable Doses.

The joy felt at the downfall of Boulanger is more silent than expressed. There is very little confidence in the stability of the new French ministry.

Arrangements have been concluded with France for uniform customs duties in German and French possessions on the African slave coast.

A marriage has been arranged between Duke Albricht of Wurtemburg and the daughter of Crown Prince Frederick William.

Rebels in Candahar district have submitted to the Ameer because of the approach of reinforcements.

The Breeders' Foal stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, was run at Manchester, Whitsunside meeting, on the 1st. There were seven starters. J. H. Gouldsworth's colt, Springhaven, and Martin's colt, Satisfy, ran a dead heat; Leopold de Rothschild's colt, Kor, third, and the stakes were divided.

A papal rescrip has been issued ordering high mass and *te deum* to be sung in all the Catholic churches in England in honor of the Queen's jubilee.

The yacht race over the Royal Thames fifty-mile course, was won by the Thistle, which ran the course in six hours. Irex covered the distance in 6 hours and 23 minutes; the Genesta, 6 hours and 25 minutes.

The Queen's route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey on the 21st inst., has been revised and extended. Windows along the line of march are letting for £40, and single first floor rooms for £50. Americans are credited with being the highest bidders.

PERSONALS.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. W. Ladner, M. P. P., is in the city.

Dr. Park, of Portland, went up to Vancouver this morning.

Mr. S. Tingley, Manager B. C. Express Co., has left for Ashcroft.

Mr. Maurice E. Kinealy, son of Dr. Kinealy, of Tichborne trial fame, is editing the *Alaskan* at Sitka.

Mr. C. D. Rand has been to Vancouver, talking gas to the citizens. He returned last night.

Mr. M. E. Davis, of Davis & Sons, cigar manufacturers, Montreal, is in the city.

Geo. R. Ashwell, J. P., Chilliwhack, accompanied by his wife and daughter, have left on a visit to England. They expect to be absent four months.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. Railway, arrived in Vancouver at an early hour this morning.

Mr. S. B. Calloway, of Omaha, formerly Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, but now General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway, was reported to have been in the city yesterday. Mr. Calloway, like a large number of other prominent railway men in the States, graduated in Hamilton, Ont.

The search for the bodies in the Udston colliery continues. Already 60 have been recovered.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The wheat crop of Russia is reported to be a failure this year.

—Baroness Burdette-Coutts has given away in charity about $20,000,000.

—A statue of Frederick the Great has just been erected in the Arsenal at Berlin.

—The Turks are ardent admirers of red hair for women while the Persians abominate it.

—M. Pasteur has sold for $50,000 to a commercial company the secret of his prophylactic against splenic fever in cattle.

—London chimneys are relieved of the presence of fifty thousand tons of soot every year, for which the sweepers receive about $200,000.

—The Dowager Duchess of Athol has held for thirty-two years the part of lady-in-waiting to the Queen, which she now proposes to resign.

—Welsh colliers have voluntarily submitted to a five per cent reduction in their wages in order to prevent a stoppage of work in the mills.

—Misled by dispatches from Bismarck, a young attache of a German embassy in one of the European capitals lost $1,000,000 in stock speculations.

—The English Society of Arts has just erected one of its commemorative tablets on the house in Kensington Palace Gardens which Thackeray built and in which he died.

—A National Liberal Ladies' League will be established in England to counteract the political work done in the interest of the Tory party by the women of the Primrose League.

—The Crown Prince of Germany, Von Moltke, is a very silent man. He lives in a quiet, domestic way, and is said to be bitterly opposed to the sentiments of Prince Bismarck, and this is a source of considerable annoyance to the old Emperor.

—Benjamin Moore, who died in Berlin recently, left by will a reward of $1 for every policeman reporting a case of cruelty to animals. "As men have no hearts," he wrote in his will, "I leave my money to the brutes." And he did, enriching the Berlin Society for the Protection of Animals by nearly $100,000.

—The Little Sisters of the Poor in Paris have a curious habit of applying the adjective "little" to every thing they do or say. The poor are "petits vieu," and they have little likings, little vexations and little pains. In an arm chair sits the senior of the "petites vieilles," who is ninety-one years of age, and for ten years she has summoned the little sister who waits on her each afternoon and says: "I am going to die in two hours; you will place me in my little grave."

—With the death of the third and accession of the fourth Marquis of Ailesbury there are—for the first time, probably, in the history of the English peerage—four women enjoying the same rank and title. Marchioness of Ailesbury No. 1 is Lady Maria, a Tollemache, who wedded the first Marquis in the reign of William IV. No. 2 is Lady Mary Caroline, a Herbert, wedded to the second Marquis in 1837. No. 3 is Lady Louisa Elizabeth, a Beresford, who was married to the third Marquis in 1884. No. 4 is Lady Dorothy, best known as Dolly Tester, a "pretty waiter-girl" in saloons, and later a chorus girl and actress.

Her Side of the Question.

Still there is one condition on which they, even they themselves, will go bareheaded to the theatre, will compromise on a Spanish lace scarf about the head, on a low bonnet, on a Marie Stuart cap, on nothing. They will take the time and trouble to dress their hair before going, they will offer themselves an oblation to curiosity to the extent of letting the women behind them gloat over the special defect of their eked out back hair, they will hold their best hats in the lap the evening long, they will sacrifice the last scene of the play, be it the fires of Woden playing about Brunhilda, for the sake of getting to the check room in time to find their cloaks and reach the cars; they will meet any and every demand in relation to the high hat—as we say—on one condition.

The condition is far simpler than anything proposed to them. It is merely that the male part of the audience shall keep their seats throughout the action of the play, that they shall not be allowed to go stepping and striding and pushing and squeezing past the feminine part of the audience in order to go out between the acts, obliging every woman either to be stepped over or else to gather her cloak, her furs, her scarf, her muff, her programme, her opera glass, and erect herself and push back her seat, and clutch her properties again and hold them breathless for another rise when the miscreants come back and oblige her to do it all over again, and have their breath-hitch in her face the while. These women say, then, that when managers make a regulation obliging men who wish to go out between the acts to take certain seats by themselves they will acquiesce in one obliging them to sit without their bonnets; and it is their belief that when no man in the theatre forces a lady to endure this annoyance and outrage every lady in the house will be willing to leave her bonnet at home.—Harper's Bazar.

Comfort for the Mother Heart.

It is so little we can really do for one another in the march of life. We are all under marching orders and have burdens to carry. There is no halt for noonday dreams nor twilight rest. It is step, step, step right forward through dust and commonplace, without music or banners or present glory, and yet God has given to each soldier a canteen full of never failing water, a cup of which we may proffer with no fear of a diminished store all the way through to the end of the long march to the sea. Is our comrade tired and discouraged? Do his feet fall and his heart grow heavy? A tender word, a smile, a thoughtful suggestion born of helpful love, will nerve him like sparkling water in the desert heat. Is the mother heart, that makes the beauty of our home, hushed and well nigh crushed to earth with accumulated cares? Do the sweet eyes sometimes grow cloudy with shadows and the dear tones fail, like the notes of a rifted lute?

Oh, see to it, children, that you surround her with loving words, that shall fly into her heart like white doves flocking home to rest! Kiss her, love her, comfort her! So doing, you shall revive and uplift her as showers uplift the flowers, so that her way shall brighten like a landscape in the rain. And by and by, when her gentle presence shall have vanished from your home, when the grave shall have hushed her tired heart in its long repose, you will be so glad to remember that you never withheld this expression of your love.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

Delightful Little Tables.

A college girl makes delightful little tables, useful and artistic, by using as supports two saw horses, with a table top of plain board. The horses are painted black and etched with gold paint, the table top is covered with cloth or felting, plain and simple, bearing in the corner the owner's initial or college colors knotted into a loose bow knot.—New York Graphic.

Stains can be removed from marble by making a mortar of lime and strong lye and spreading thickly on the discoloration; leave for several days, then wash off perfectly clean with a scrubbing brush.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Wholesale Prices Current.

The California and Sound fruit season may now be said to have fairly set in. The P. C. steamers each week bring up large consignments for Victoria dealers, who immediately tranship a large quantity to the mainland and to points east of the mountains. The local fruit has not yet made its appearance. The cold backward weather tends to keep strawberries, currants, &c., from ripening. To-day we quote strawberries, wholesale by the lb., 20c; plums per box, $1.25; red currants per box, $1.25; apricots, $1.50 per box; gooseberries, 10c. per lb.; squash, 10c. per lb.; tomatoes, $2.25 per box.

Flour—Ogilvie's strong bakers, $4.85; Saanich flour, $4.40; Oregon flour, $5.50; oatmeal, $3.50@$4.25; corn-meal, $3.50.

Grain—Wheat, $30@$35 per ton; oats, $35@$40; peas, per lb. 1¼@2c; Corn, 2c; buckwheat, 2½c; rye, 2½c; ground feed, $35@40 per ton; bran, $25; shorts, $30@$35; beans, 2c@4½c per lb.; cocoa meal for feed $35 per ton; oil cake meal, 1¼ @ 2c. Hay, $20@25 per ton. Fruit and vegetables—Oranges by the box, $3.25@5.50, according to quality; lemons $3.75@7.75; cherries, white, $1.25 per box; black do $1.25@1.50; bananas, $5@6 per bunch; cocoa nuts, $7.75@8 per 100. Cabbage, 2½c@3 per lb.; onions new, 2c per lb.; potatoes new, 2½c per lb., old, $25 per ton; peas, new, 3c per lb.; asparagus 5c per lb; rhubarb, 3 bunches for 10c.

Provisions—Island butter, 30@35c; California roll butter, 30c per lb; ham, Island, 15c; do imported 18c; bacon, 16c; eggs, fresh, Island, 25c per doz; imported do per case 20@22c.

Meats—Beef, 10@20c per lb according to cut; mutton, 10@15c; pork, 15c, veal, 12½@15c; lamb, 12½@15c.

Hides—Dry, 13c; salt, do 6@8c.

Busy as a Bee.

We are always busy as a B, but customers delight to C. Leave breakfast, dinner, lunch or T, drop in and buy, and save a V, we've everything from A to Z. Our hive is full of busy B's, he buys who once our bargains C's, we like competitors to T's, and try to live a life of E's. A. GILMORE, Clothier and Hatter, Johnson street.

BIRTH.

BENSON.—On the 29th instant, the wife of Mr. T. Benson, Moss ville, of a daughter.

DIED.

SHEARWAN.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 27th inst., R. Hall Shearman, of Wooton-Under-Edge, Eng., aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 29th inst., at 2 p. m. from the Hospital.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

JOSEPH POLLARD, Burgess Ray.

June 2, 1887. jd2 D2t W1t

A. HUCK,

Clover Valley Store, Mud Bay.

A NUMBER 1 STORE, WITH A WELL-SELECTED stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, and General Merchandise of every description.

I buy for Cash, and can sell at Victoria prices with freight added.

jd2 W3m A. HUCK, Mud Bay.

TO AGENTS

THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 6 and 8 Front Street East, Toronto, get up the Neatest, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for Sample of New No. 4, finished in fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Rowntr, 41 Wellington Stree. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

LOT 120, 1859, VICTORIA CITY

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of William A. G. Young, formerly of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 16th day of April, 1882, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT, Registrar General,

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 11th May 1887.

my 11

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest. Corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heiman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan6

Fruit Trees.

Nursery Stock of all kinds, first-class and true to name.

Also Flower Seeds of every description.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. W. HENRY,

Port Hammond Nursery.

Send for Catalogues and Price List. Port Hammond P. O. may8W1t